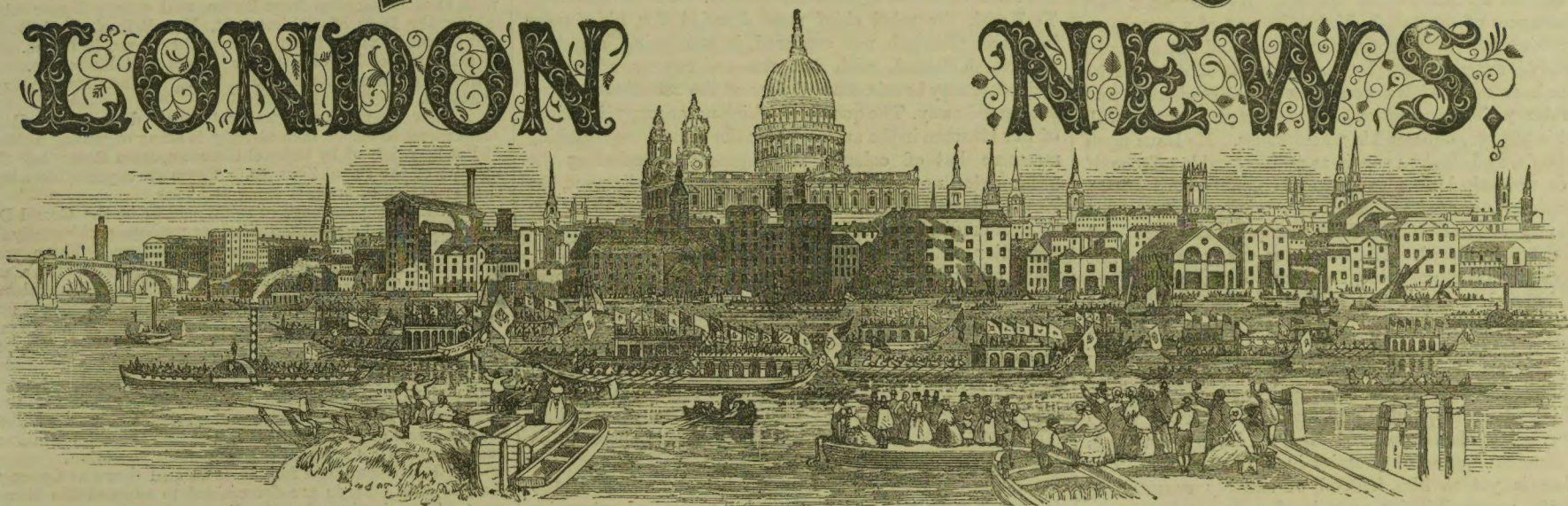


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,  
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THE WAR: THE FALL OF STRASBOURG



## NEW ZEALAND.

What a startling difference in a man's prospects oftentimes follows a change in his mood! Who has not met with instances of the fact? Take the case of a merchant, once moderately prosperous, then rash and extravagant, afterwards overwhelmed by disaster and debt, until he has sunk into a settled condition of self-mistrust and despondency. The depression of his spirits paralyses his will, scours his temper, debases his whole being. He leans upon his friends, and looks upon it as an intolerable offence if they do not help him in every way he desires. All things, he imagines, go against him. His misfortunes are not sufficiently allowed for. His susceptibilities are not generously considered. His faults are exaggerated. His enemies are too formidable for him to cope with them single-handed. He deems his very relatives to be lacking in sympathy for him; misinterprets their efforts to rouse him as insults, and scrutinises all their acts by the lurid light of his own suspicion that they wish to cut him. At length some gleam of good fortune lights upon his endeavours, and lets in upon his pathway a ray of hope. He shakes himself free of despair, and sets about some enterprise of promise in a new spirit. The life that is yet in him, instead of sullenly succumbing under its responsibilities as a burden, uses them as a motive—like a fresh-lighted fire which, perhaps, a too great weight of fuel threatens to extinguish; but which, gaining ascendancy, ends by feeding upon that which would else have smothered it. The direst calamity which can overtake either an individual or a community is to lose heart.

The colony of New Zealand has passed through some such experience as is described above. It had lost heart. It is a question of trivial importance at this moment whether its depression of spirit was caused by unfortunate circumstances, by the disappointment of expectations that ought never to have been cherished, or by unkindly and contumelious treatment by the mother country. The less the past is brought under discussion between parent and child, the better, perhaps, for both parties. Our reference to it, which will be but cursory, is made solely for the purpose of giving a tone of reality to our congratulations. It was about this time last year, we believe, that we criticised the relative position of the New Zealand Legislature and Government to the Colonial Office, and, if our memory serves us with fidelity, we urged a slight deviation by Earl Granville from a policy of strict logic in favour of one tempered, to some extent, by generosity. The colonists had applied somewhat indirectly to the Government at home to be allowed to retain the only remaining regiment of her Majesty's troops then in the islands, lest the removal of it should be misjudged by the Maories, and should tempt them to rise en masse against the settlers. The application was not complied with, and, in due course, the regiment returned home. It is not necessary to describe the temper excited in the minds of the New Zealand white population by this event, nor to bring forward minute evidence of its effect upon their future policy. Upon the Maories it had no effect whatever.

But the attitude of stern negation assumed by the Colonial Office towards the supplicatory approaches of the New Zealanders stirred deep indignation in the bosoms of several gentlemen at home, who took upon themselves to expand the grievances of New Zealand into a broad ground of objection to our general colonial policy, and who, with great energy and some ability, proceeded to organise a machinery for combining the political influence of all the British colonies, for the purpose of bringing it to bear in a concentrated form upon the Parliament and Cabinet of the mother country. Founding their agitation upon the gratuitous assumption that her Majesty's Ministers aimed at a severance, as soon as possible, of the ties which unite these infant empires with the United Kingdom, and that they were preparing the way for the realisation of that design, they appealed to the Colonial Government and peoples to aid them in resisting a policy so fatal to the strength and prestige of the British Empire. The response evoked by this appeal was substantially to the effect that, as there was no serious apprehension on the part of the communities appealed to that the connection between them and Great Britain was actually threatened; and as, in any case, the colonists believed themselves competent to manage affairs for themselves without the intervention of a central representative body, the services of the alarmists at home would not be put in requisition. It may have been anticipated that New Zealand, in whose supposed interests especially this comprehensive mechanism was devised, would hail it with gratitude. That was not the case, however. The motion submitted to the Assembly, "that the Imperial Government has failed in its duty to the colony," was keenly debated, but was set aside by a majority for "the previous question." The Legislative Council carried three resolutions—the first expressing its desire to remain an integral part of the British Empire; the second affirming its disbelief that the people of England wished for the disintegration of the empire; and the third, while declaring regret at the course pursued by the Home Government towards the colony, insisted upon the undesirableness of making any further reference to past misunderstandings.

We have been looking over the columns of the *New Zealand Examiner*, and we must say that the information we collect from its last number shows that the ruin which

the colonists last year so gloomily anticipated has proved to be but a phantom of imagination. The Maories have not risen en masse against the settlers. On the contrary, Te Kooti, the rebel chief most dreaded for his sinister influence, although not captured, is wandering about, in the North Island, with but five-and-twenty adherents. Indeed, it may be said that all fear of the rebellious natives has passed away. The questions which now occupy the minds of our kinsmen in the antipodes are those not of approaching massacre but of colonial development. Including the million sterling loan guaranteed by Act of Parliament, the New Zealand Legislature has resolved upon borrowing, on its own credit, three millions more for public works. Immigration, railroads, local roads to be made by the employment of native labour, waterworks, and telegraphs will receive their proportionate share of outlay during the next ten years from the capital sum to be thus raised. There are numerous and extensive coal-fields to be worked. Gold, flax, and tallow, and other resources are in a course of promising development. The trade returns laid before the Assembly for the three quarters of the year ending March 31, 1870, show the total amount of imports to be £3,894,518; and of exports, £3,493,334.

We have given our readers the barest outline of the facts, which prove a most gratifying revival of enterprise on the part of the New Zealanders. They have taken their destinies into their own hands, and already the prospects of the colony are brightening beyond all expectation. We congratulate them upon their having discovered the true secret of success. Doubtless the young community has yet much to learn, as indeed, all communities have; but at least they have learned this lesson by painful experience, that nothing tends to prostrate a country more completely than a depreciative estimate by its inhabitants of what they can accomplish by their own powers. Henceforth, we trust, a kindly and confiding disposition will grow up one towards the other in both the parent State and her distant offspring. "Help yourself, and Heaven will help you" is a maxim no less of religion than of philosophy. Having faith in the principle which underlies this maxim, we rejoice in the belief that New Zealand is now on the way to a peaceful and prosperous future.

## THE WAR.

Since the events reported in our military record of last week there have been no actions of importance up to the date when this is written. The Royal head-quarters of the combined German armies before Paris, and the temporary residence of the King of Prussia, with Count Bismarck and General Baron Moltke, were transferred last Wednesday from Ferrières to the palace of Versailles. The head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia are still at Versailles, and those of the Crown Prince of Saxony on the opposite side of Paris. It is expected that the real attack will be made by the former, on the south-west and south sides of the circuit of fortifications; but nothing will be done before the arrival of the siege train of heavy artillery. The French made three sallies, on Friday week, simultaneously at Sèvres and Issy, against the Prussian position at Mondon, and in front of Fort Charenton, at the junction of the Seine and Marne. They were repulsed at all points, with a loss of 1200 men killed and wounded. The Prussians are preparing to cross the Seine at Sèvres; and they are taking measures, also, to draw off the water from the Canal de l'Ourocq, north-east of Paris, so that they may enter by Noisy and Romainville. It is asserted that the armed defenders of Paris, including National Guards and Mobs, are between 300,000 and 400,000, and there is no scarcity of food. The Commander-in-Chief and Governor, General Trochu, has issued strict and severe orders of military discipline. A number of letters have been sent out of the city by balloons, descending in remote parts of France. They are dispatched by the Post Office whenever the state of the wind permits, but they are not of very recent date by the time they come to hand. Some consternation was excited a few days since by the explosion and conflagration of a large store of petroleum at Chaumont. It is rumoured that, among the preparations to defend the breaches and barricades, portable force-pumps, like fire-engines, will be used to cast burning petroleum over the assailants. With regard to the positions of the German troops investing Paris we learn that the Wurtemberg contingent, consisting of two divisions of cavalry and a division of infantry, with a due proportion of guns, is stationed in the fork between the Seine and the Marne, head-quarters being at La Lande. The 11th Corps (Nassauers and Hessians) is on the left of the Wurtembergers. On the left of the 11th Corps is the 6th Corps (Silesians). These appear to be stationed about Chatillon. On their left is the 2nd Bavarian Corps, opposite Fort d'Issy and Sèvres. The extreme left is held by the 5th Corps, and its position extends as far as Bougival, south-west of Fort Valérien. The 1st Bavarian Corps serves as a general reserve to the Crown Prince's army, and is posted in rear of the 2nd Bavarian Corps. The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony—now called the army of the Marne—consists of the 4th Corps, between St. Brise and St. Denis; the Guards about Boissy and St. Sevran, and the 12th Corps (Saxons), whose left touches the right of the Wurtembergers. The cavalry, consisting of four strong divisions, are occupied in closing the communications and connecting the different corps. It will thus be observed that the bulk of the army is on the south and south-west of Paris. The only other intelligence from the capital is that the Prussian artillery has caused the French to abandon the redoubt of Gennevilliers, which, apparently, was not quite finished.

From Metz the only news we have is that, on Sunday last, a detachment of Marshal Bazaine's army made another sortie, which was repulsed with loss by General Krummer's division. There is no meat but horseflesh left to be eaten in the town.

The city of Strasbourg, since its complete occupation by the Germans, on Thursday week, has assumed an aspect of tolerable comfort; but the ruined houses in many of the streets exposed to the bombardment show what the inhabitants must have suffered. A subscription throughout Germany, headed by the Queen of Prussia, is being raised to repair their losses. About one thousand persons are said to have been killed in Strasbourg. There was no positive starvation, but a great

dearth of food. The German Government of Alsace is removed from Haguenau to Strasbourg.

It is announced that the German troops from Strasbourg, with another division from Baden, will occupy Upper Alsace, taking the forts of Schlettstadt, Neu Brisach, and Belfort, and thence advance to Dijon, or perhaps even to Lyons. The rock fortress of Bitsche, in the Vosges, still holds out. The siege of Soissons is continued. The Prussians have occupied Beauvais.

A new French army, under General de la Motte Rouge, amounting to 60,000 men already, is being organised at Tours. It has been joined by Colonel Charette, from Rome, late Commander of the Papal Zouaves. There are reports, likewise, of the formation of another army at Lyons.

A German personage of rank, said to be the Grand Duke of Nassau, has been assassinated, or perhaps accidentally shot, while driving in his carriage at Rheims. There was a rumour of the death of General Moltke, but it was a mere invention. The past week has been fruitful of false tales and every kind of fiction, including a pretended Memorandum by the Emperor, dated a few days since at Wilhelmshöhe, upon the negotiations for peace between France and Prussia. It appears from the captured Imperial papers that it was the intention of the Emperor to have returned to Paris after his two first defeats. In consequence of compromising revelations in the same papers, M. Bernier has been arrested, and warrants issued for the arrest of M. Grandperret, the late Imperial Minister of Justice, and Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's physician.

The Red Republican faction is calmed down at Lyons, and the National Guards are determined to support the Government. The elections for the Constituent Assembly are fixed for Oct. 16, the day originally intended.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Several of the Engravings published in this Number refer to subjects which have been described in our preceding notices of the scenes and events of the war. Such is the view of a street full of ruins in the unfortunate village of Bazailles, near Sedan, which was burnt on the day of the great battle, Sept. 1, by the Bavarian and Hessian troops, to revenge the killing of some of their party, after the capture of the place, by the French still lurking in the cellars of the houses. The shooting of wounded horses, to put them out of pain, is one of the necessary consequences of a fight. The conveyance of a number of French wounded soldiers from Sedan to the next railway station, at Donchery, whence the train was to carry them to Mezières for hospital treatment, is a much more painful incident of the first few days after the battle.

A view of the approach to the town of Mezières, by the bridge over the Meuse, is also presented, since it has lately been rumoured that the Prussians would besiege that place. Mezières is a small town of 6000 inhabitants, not more than a dozen miles from Sedan, at the base of that singular inlet or indentation of the French territory into Belgium, down the valley of the Meuse to Givet and Charlemont, which strikes the eye at once in looking at the map. As a fortress, constructed two centuries ago by Vauban, and as the capital of the French department of the Ardennes, this town has some political value. It was captured by the Prussians in June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo; and a Prussian bombshell of that date is yet sticking in the roof of the parish church, visible over the north aisle. Bombshells were used for the first time at Mezières, in 1521, when a garrison of 2000 men, commanded by the famous Chevalier Bayard, successfully withstood a six weeks' siege by the large Spanish army of the Emperor Charles V. The banner of Bayard is still preserved in the Hôtel de Ville. Not far from this town is Rocroy, where Condé won his great victory over the Spaniards in 1643, and thus secured the independence of the French Monarchy. The banks of the Meuse, below Mezières, are very picturesque, the river penetrating lofty ridges of slate-rock, which afford a great diversity of romantic landscape.

Our Special Artist now at Strasbourg, having arrived at Bischheim, in the camp of the besiegers, some days before the city was surrendered to them (on Tuesday, the 27th ult.), has been in time to make the sketch representing a highly dramatic incident, of great historical importance, which appears in our Engraving on the front page. It is the actual "Fall of Strasbourg;" the display of a white flag by the garrison, as the signal of surrender, being perceived and responded to by the German commander from one of the lunettes or outworks of the fortification which had been captured and occupied by the besiegers. The following is an extract from Mr. Simpson's letter, which accompanies his sketch of this very interesting subject:—"As an actual spectator of this event, I give you a few notes descriptive of the scene. I had been in one of the lunettes taken by the Germans for some time, sketching. A couple of officers whose men were on duty in the place had very kindly taken me through the work, which is now one of the most advanced parts of the attack. It is surrounded by water; but a bridge, or rather a way, has been formed across the fosse into the trench by which the lunette is entered. This leads to the trenches formed in the place, and to a battery of four guns erected not far from its former salient. I was on the point of saying 'good-evening' to my friends—for it was just five o'clock, and it is as well for one in bourgeois dress to be out of the trenches before it gets dark—when a man called our attention to a white flag just placed on one of the redoubts of the town in front of our position. Immediately after this another flag appeared, more to the left. We assumed that it was a flag of truce; but scarcely a minute had elapsed when a soldier pointed out a white flag on the steeple of the cathedral. It was on the top of the tower, at the north-east corner. This left no doubt as to the meaning of these signals. We turned to the lunette, which, from its height, dominated the ground behind us, and which had, a moment before, shown only the brown ridges of earth thrown up in forming the trenches and batteries—no sign of man being visible in them but the smoke of cannon and muskets, as they carried on their steady work. In an instant there grew up out of this long line of figures forming, with their dark blue dress, what seemed a black ridge on the top of every embankment. The soldiers' caps were taken off, and cheer after cheer followed, all along the works. The cheering soon changed to singing, shaking hands, and drinking. At the same time, on the town side, groups began to gather upon the well-battered redoubts, the easily distinguished red breeches of the French soldiers predominating; but a few of the townspeople were also visible. There was a desire between the soldiers on each side to fraternise with each other, but the fosse full of water lay between them. Still this could not stop all communication, and supplies were thrown into the town for the first time since the siege commenced. The haversacks of the men contained their food for the night, and pieces of bread and meat were thrown over the fosse. From the eagerness with which these were caught by the besieged it was evident that they were acceptable. A general officer came into the lunette with a trumpeter and a man carrying a white flag. This was done with the idea that the white flag shown by the French was



merely to ask for a truce to parley. The trumpeter sounded a few notes, but in the general rejoicing and excitement no one paid any attention to them. It was clear that the parlementaire was perfectly established. My friend told me, as the General retired, that it was General von Werder, the commander-in-chief of the Germans before Strasbourg. Such was the little ceremony which is the subject of my sketch. We heard the guns at Kehl, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, still firing ten minutes after the surrender, until General von Werder sent to stop them."

From Mr. Landells, our Special Artist at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia's army before Paris, we have also received sketches, three of which are engraved for this week's Paper; and our plan of the environs and fortifications of Paris will be found useful, as the Prussian attack comes up closer to the city. The bridge over the Seine at Corbeil was blown up by the French, it may be remembered, some days before the enemy's approach. It was from the heights above Chatillon, near Sceaux, on the south side of Paris, distant about five miles in a straight line from Notre Dame Cathedral, that the Crown Prince, on the 20th ult., viewed the city and the valley of the Seine. The French redoubt upon this hill was captured by the Bavarians in the conflict of the day before, which we related at the time, and which enabled the Crown Prince to fix his headquarters at Versailles.

In connection with the melancholy history of these disasters to France, we give an illustration of the wandering groups of bewildered refugees who are now frequently to be met with in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square and other familiar quarters of London. They seem often to stand in need of friendly guidance, if not always in want of more substantial assistance; and we are glad to hear that efforts will be made to help them, in fit cases, to find accommodation in this strange city, and to provide for themselves during their temporary sojourn amongst us. Let us hope that the speedy return of peace will restore these unlucky people to their homes.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### BELGIUM.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* says that the militia of the classes of 1863, 1864, and 1865, both infantry and artillery, as well as all married men, are to be sent home on furlough; and the armies of observation concentrated on the frontier and at Antwerp are forthwith to be dispersed, with their staffs.

On Monday a concert was given at Brussels in the park by the splendid band of the Belgian Guides; the proceeds are to be divided between the Association of the Red Cross and the suffering families of Belgian reserves under arms. Owing to the fine weather the concert was exceedingly well attended.

Queen Isabella is mentioned among the recent arrivals at Brussels. Count Palikao has taken up his residence at Spa.

### ITALY.

On Sunday the plébiscite took place in Rome and the Roman provinces. The question put to the people was "Union of Rome with Italy," and the answer returned was nearly unanimous in favour of union. More than 1500 ayes were given in the Leonine city—that is, the quarter of Rome in which the Vatican stands, and which the Italian Government purposes to leave in the hands of the Pope. Perfect order reigns at Rome and in the Roman provinces.

The King has conferred the Order of the Annunciata on Signor Lanza.

### GERMANY.

The anniversary of the Queen of Prussia's birthday was celebrated, with great rejoicings, at Berlin, on Sept. 30.

A meeting of notables has been held at Cannstadt, Wurtemberg, which was numerously attended. A motion was proposed and adopted that an address should be drawn up to the King demanding that there should be no Constituent Assembly, or so-called Federal Constitution, but rather that Wurtemberg should join the North German Confederation.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Reichsrath has been prorogued, by Imperial decree, until Nov. 6.

An Imperial patent has been issued, dated Wednesday, ordering direct elections for the Reichsrath to be held immediately in Bohemia, in virtue of the seventh paragraph of the Fundamental Law of the Empire.

The naturalisation treaty between Austria and the United States was signed, on the 20th ult., by the Chancellor of the Empire and Mr. Jay, the United States Minister, subject to the approval of the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures.

### DENMARK.

The Reichstag was opened, on Monday, with a speech from the King. His Majesty congratulated the country that a policy of strict neutrality had preserved it from the evils of war, though no one could say what would be the result of the struggle going on. His Majesty hoped that a settlement would be arrived at between Denmark and Prussia which would ensure Denmark's independence and strengthen her good relations with her powerful neighbour.

In the Budget for the financial year 1871-2 the revenue is estimated at 21,085,000 rigsdaler, and the expenditure at 21,031,000 rigsdaler.

### RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* gives a formal contradiction to the reports that have lately appeared relating to warlike preparations by Russia. The *Golos* announces that the Budget for 1871, which has been laid before the Council of State, shows no deficit, affording thus fresh evidence of the peaceful intentions of the Russian Government.

M. Thiers left St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, for Vienna. He dined, on Sunday, with the Emperor, at Tzarsko-Selo.

Mr. Barrow, the British Consul at Kertch, reports a fearful outbreak of cholera there. Most of the cases have been very severe, death occurring generally within twelve or fifteen hours. The total mortality up to Sept. 17 was 141 deaths.

### AMERICA.

President Grant and the other members of the Cabinet have returned to Washington.

General Lee has been struck down by an illness which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late American Minister at the Court of St. James's, is suffering from a disease of the eyes which, it is feared, will end in blindness.

Admiral Farragut's obsequies took place yesterday week, and the funeral procession was an imposing pageant. Business was partially suspended.

On the 1st inst. a general reduction of inland taxation came into effect in the States.

Yellow fever has been raging among the troops in Governor's Island and New York harbour. Several cases have occurred in the city.

A mass meeting of Germans, held at St. Louis, adopted resolutions urging Count Bismarck to insist upon Germany re-

taining Alsace and Lorraine, and endeavouring to procure a more general representation in the North German Parliament.

The steamer *Ville de Paris* sailed from New York on Tuesday for France, with a cargo mainly composed of improved arms and munitions of war.

The race of twenty miles to windward off Sandy Hook was won by the *Dauntless*. The *Cambria* came in eighth.

Great damage has been done to the railroads and other property in Virginia by freshets. Several towns have been flooded.

### AUSTRALIA.

Accounts from Australia, to the 10th ult., show that measures were being taken there for organising means of defence, the motive being the outbreak of the war in Europe. Severe floods have occurred in Victoria. The Intercolonial Exhibition has been opened at Sydney.

### NEW ZEALAND.

News has been received from New Zealand, by the *San Francisco* route, to Aug. 4. A Wellington letter says that a great change has taken place in public feeling in the colony, and that, now that peace is considered to be firmly established, the most hopeful anticipations of the future are entertained.

The New Zealand Government has considered a proposal to borrow a sum of £10,000,000, to be spread over a term of ten years, for the purpose of promoting immigration, public works, roads, and railways. This amount, however, has since been reduced to £4,000,000, to be apportioned—£1,000,000 to miscellaneous purposes, £1,000,000 to immigration, and £2,000,000 to railways. The loan is to be placed on the market at such a rate as will ensure that purchasers shall not receive more than 6 per cent interest.

### CHINA.

Advices from Tient-Tsin state that the French ultimatum had expired, and that the demands of Count de Rochechouart had not been complied with.

Rumours are current of further assassinations caused by the anti-foreign feeling. Troops are massing between Tient-Tsin and Peking, ostensibly to protect foreigners, though their real object is considered doubtful. The Chinese are buying and rapidly manufacturing arms.

Viceroy Ma is dead.

### JAPAN.

We have news from Yokohama to Sept. 6. The authorities are taking measures to prevent a naval engagement between the French and Prussian corvettes stationed in these waters.

The Government has decided to go to war with the Koreans.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Alberic Drummond Baron Willoughby de Eresby, was proved in London, on the 28th ult., under £70,000 personality.

The will of Sir George Philip Lee, Knt., late Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, of Bryanstone-square, and Windlesham Court, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., under £60,000 personality, by his relict, Dame Charlotte Lee, and Edward Lee, Esq., his brother. Her Ladyship is also appointed guardian of his children that may be in their minority. The will is dated in 1862. The testator has bequeathed to his wife for her life his residence, Windlesham Court, and the furniture, farming stock, and the rents of his tenements, and a life interest in the residue of his property. He has left legacies to his brothers and sisters, and £10,000 to each of his sons on attaining twenty-five; the ultimate residue of his property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will of John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., M.P., of Fox Hills, Chertsey, Surrey, and 60, Eaton-place, Knightsbridge, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £180,000 personality, by Henry Blackburn, Esq., of The Hollands, Tunbridge Wells, Frederick Charles Wilkinson, Esq., of Lymington, Hampshire, and Henry Mason, Esq., the executors, and to each he leaves a legacy of £1000. The will is dated Aug. 4, 1870, and the testator died on the 16th of the same month, aged seventy-eight. He has bequeathed to his wife, beyond a provision under settlement, an immediate legacy of £500, his residence, Eaton-place, and the furniture, and the enjoyment of his mansion and grounds at Fox Hills for two years, after which time it is to be sold. He has left liberal legacies to his relatives and to his servants. To—Smith and his wife, who had the care of his residences, £50 a year for their lives; to his woodman at Fox Hills £30 a year; to his bailiff and wife £50 a year; to his carpenter and wife £20 a year; and legacies to his head gardener and other servants, workmen, and labourers. He leaves his manor and lordship of Epsom, Surrey, to Henry Blackburn; and appoints George Eyre and the Rev.—Eyre, residuary legatees. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the National School Society, £5000; Victoria Hospital, Surrey County Hospital, Surrey Dispensary, King's College Hospital, London Fever Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, Cancer Hospital, and the London Missionary Society, each £1000; Middlesex Hospital, Consumption Hospital (Brompton), Convalescent Hospital (Weybridge), Cripples' Home for Boys and Girls, City Orthopedic Hospital, and Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, each £500.

The will of Isaac Nind Hopkins, Esq., merchant, late of Ashley House, Edgbaston, was proved, at Birmingham, under £120,000, by John Head Hopkins, his brother; John Satchell Hopkins, his nephew; and Thomas Wallace, his junior partner, the joint acting executors and trustees. The will is dated May 28, 1870, and testator died July 25 following. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £500; to his wife £500 immediate, a life interest in £30,000, and the enjoyment of his house and furniture, which at her decease he leaves to his nephew, John S. Hopkins. He has left liberal legacies to his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives. He appoints his nephews John Satchell Hopkins, Alfred Nind Hopkins, Joshua Hopkins Elliott, and William Hopkins Tomson, residuary legatees.

The will of Serjeant Kinglake, M.P., was proved, at Taunton, under £30,000.

The will of John Wilson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, was proved under £16,000.

The will of Henry James Lynch, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, was proved under £3000.

The appointments of the Hon. A. H. Gordon to the Governorship of the Island of Mauritius, and of Mr. Russell Brooke Robertson to the Vice-Consulship at Yokohama, are notified in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

Mr. West, who was bathing, last Saturday, on Ramsgate Sands, in rather a rough sea, was seen to throw one of his arms up as a signal of distress. Some of the bathing attendants promptly plunged into the sea to his assistance, but before they could reach him he had sunk. The body was fished for, and brought ashore apparently drowned; but after the usual treatment had been persevered in for a quarter of an hour the gentleman revived, and was taken to his hotel.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### BARON VON HUGEL.

His Excellency Baron Charles Alexander Anselm von Hügel, Privy Councillor to the Emperor of Austria, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, Knight of the First Class of the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, Major in the Austrian army, D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and honorary president of the Horticultural Society of Vienna, died recently at Brussels. This celebrated traveller and botanist was born at Ratisbon, April 25, 1795, the second son of Baron Alois von Hügel, Grand Cross of St. Stephen, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist. After having completed his studies at Heidelberg, Charles von Hügel entered the Austrian army in 1811, was with the allied troops when they made their entry into Paris, and filled subsequently the post of "Commandant de Place" at Arles and Tarascon. In 1821 he accompanied the expedition to Naples, and in 1824 retired for a time from the army. In 1830 he entered on his great scientific journey, which extended over six years, and included Greece, Syria, Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, Australia, New Zealand, Islands of the Pacific, Cape of Good Hope, &c. The collections he formed were of infinite value, and his researches were productive of important results to science. Botany, especially, was enriched by the introduction of many thousand plants and flowers till then never seen in Europe, but now abundant in gardens and conservatories. Von Hügel, who founded the Horticultural Society in Vienna, was author of several important works:—"Kaschmeer, and the Kingdom of the Sikhs," "The Philippine Islands," "The Basin of Cabul," &c. Re-entering the Austrian army in 1849, he accompanied Marshal Radetzky to Italy, and filled several diplomatic missions. In 1849 he was given the embassy to Florence, and in 1860 was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brussels, where he remained until 1867, when broken health obliged him to abandon active service. Baron von Hügel married, in 1861, Elizabeth, only child of General Farquharson, and niece of General Sir James Outram, Bart., and leaves issue, two sons and one daughter. The Baron was decorated with the orders of many of the European States, and was member of their scientific bodies.

### LADY CARMICHAEL-SMYTH.

Harriet Lady Carmichael-Smyth, who died, on the 23rd ult., at her residence, 12, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, was the only surviving child of the late General Robert Morse. She married, May 28, 1816, Major-General Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, C.B., K.C.H., K.N.T., K.S.W., who commanded the Royal Engineers at Waterloo, was created a Baronet in 1821, and died Governor of British Guiana in 1838. Of the marriage there was issue a son and heir, the present Sir James Robert Carmichael, Bart., of Nutwood, Surrey.

### SIR H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B.

Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., died, on the 18th ult., at his residence in Kensington-gardens-square. He was born in 1808; second son, to survive, of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Aretas William Young, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of John Cox, Esq., of Coolcliffe, in the county of Wexford. Sir Henry was uninterruptedly employed in the colonial civil service in Trinidad, Demerara, St. Lucia, British Guiana, the Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. The most prominent offices he filled were those of Puisne Judge of St. Lucia, Government Secretary in British Guiana, Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern districts of the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand, and Governor of Tasmania. In 1847 he was knighted, and made a Companion of the Bath. He married, in 1848, Augusta Sophia, daughter of Charles Marryat, Esq., of Park Field, Potter's Bar.

### MR. KENNEDY-ERSKINE, OF DUN.

William Henry Kennedy-Erskine, Esq., Lord of the Barony of Dun, in Forfarshire, died, at Dun House, near Montrose, on the 15th ult. He was born, July 1, 1823, the only son of the late Hon. John Kennedy-Erskine, by Lady Augusta Fitz-Clarence, his wife, daughter of King William IV., by Mrs. Jordan, and was grandson of Archibald, first Marquis of Ailsa, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Erskine, Esq., of Dun. He was for several years in the Army, and served as Captain through the Crimean War. He married, Nov. 18, 1862, Catherine, only surviving child of the late William Jones, Esq., of Henlys, in the county of Carnarvon. Mr. Kennedy-Erskine leaves two sisters, the present Countess of Munster, and Mrs. Wemyss, of Wemyss Hall.

### MR. A. E. WAY.

Arthur Edwin Way, Esq., of Ashton Lodge, Bristol, late M.P. for Bath, died at Ashton Court, on the 19th ult., in his fifty-seventh year. This gentleman was the youngest son of the late Benjamin Way, Esq., of Denham-place, High Sheriff of Bucks in 1822, by Mary, his wife, sister of Sir John Smyth, Baronet of Long Ashton. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for Bath from 1859 to 1865. During the minority of his nephew, the present Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, the management of Sir John's great estates was placed in the hands of Mr. Way, and through his energy and the efforts of Mr. Palmer, of Bristol, the family solicitor, the attempt to oust the youthful proprietor from his inheritance was defeated. The famous cause of "Smyth v. Smyth," tried by Mr. Justice Coleridge, Aug. 8, 1853, created the deepest public interest, and was the occasion of one of Sir Frederick Thesiger's most brilliant forensic displays. It eventuated in the conviction of the would-be Sir Richard Smyth, who was placed in the dock under his real name of "Tom Provis." Mr. Arthur Way married, 1849, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Butterworth, Esq., of Henbury Court, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he leaves issue.

### MR. J. E. READE.

John Edmund Reade, Esq., of Upper Gloucester-place, a poet of some merit, died on the 17th ult., at Elvestone, Badleigh, Salterton, South Devon, in his seventieth year. He was the only son of the late Thomas Reade, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hill, and grandson of Sir John Reade, fourth Baronet, of Shipton Court, in the county of Oxford. Mr. Reade's first work was a drama, entitled, "Cain the Wanderer," published in 1830; and among his other productions may be mentioned "Italy," "Catiline," a tragedy; "The Deluge," "Revelations of Life," &c. He married, Oct. 1, 1847, his cousin, Maria Louisa, elder daughter of George Compton Reade, Esq., and sister of the late Sir George Reade, Baronet, by whom he leaves one daughter, Agnes Coralie.

The Stockport Town Council has unanimously resolved to apply for authority for the formation of a board of education for the borough.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen met their Excellencies on their arrival, and they were heartily cheered.





THE WAR : FRENCH WOUNDED ON THEIR ROAD FROM SEDAN.



THE WAR : THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA VIEWING PARIS FROM THE HEIGHTS ABOVE CHATILLON.





THE WAR: A STREET IN BAZEILLES



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at South-street, Park-lane, Viscountess Hood, of a son.  
On the 2nd inst., at Syson Park, the Hon. Lady Thorold, of a son.  
On the 2nd inst., at Great Cumberland-place, Lady Rushout, of a daughter.  
On the 3rd inst., at Okeover, the Hon. M. Okeover, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., the Countess of Westmoreland, of twins, son and daughter; the former stillborn.  
On the 3rd inst., at Liverpool, the wife of John Hulley, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 23rd ult., at Southgate, Mrs. J. J. Cater, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard to Miss Florence Elizabeth, only child of Major and the Hon. Mrs. White Melville.  
On the 26th ult., at the parish church, Chapel-en-le-Frith, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Rev. George Hall, B.A., Vicar, Charles Henry, younger son of the late John Bayley, Esq., Villenont, Southport, to Agnes, only daughter of Henry Renshaw, Esq., Bank Hall, Derbyshire. No cards.  
On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at Algharkirk, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. Basil Teridge, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Shaw, John Ashlin, second son of John Holliday Thomas, of Boston, J.P., to Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Henry Herbert Bell, of Newark-on-Trent.  
On the 5th inst., at the Congregational chapel, Ludlow, by the Rev. Theophilus Davies, the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Mellone, Thomas H. Davies, Esq., of Holford, the Sandwich Islands, to Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of George Cocking, Esq., of Ludlow.

## DEATH.

On the morning of Aug. 14, at Mussoorie, in the Himalayas, Ellen, the dearly beloved wife of W. Hall, C.E., H.M. Bengal Service, third daughter of the late Rev. Henry Toome, Penbury Vicarage, Devonshire, aged 25 years 4 months.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15.

**SUNDAY, Oct. 9.**—St. Dionysius or Denis, Archbishop and martyr. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Full moon, 1.43 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry Coward, M.A., Rector of St. Benet with St. Peter, Upper Thames-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Hon. and Rev. William Drake, Canon of Worcester; Temple Church, morning, the Rev. H. Burrows, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, St. Pancras.  
**MONDAY, 10.**—St. Paulinus, Archbishop of York, confessor. Isabella II., Queen of Spain, born, 1830; married, 1846. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. Twentieth Session of the Royal School of Mines begins.  
**TUESDAY, 11.**—Old Michaelmas Day. Mantua surrendered to the Italians, 1866. University College, London, Lectures begin (Professor Hayter Lewis on Architecture, 5.25 p.m.).  
**WEDNESDAY, 12.**—The Kingdom of Hanover constituted, 1814. Meeting of the National Education League at Birmingham, 1869. Meeting: Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.  
**THURSDAY, 13.**—Translation of King Edward the Confessor (died 1066). The King of Prussia closes the Legislative Session, proposing to govern "outside the Constitution," 1862. The Empress Eugénie arrived at Constantinople, 1869.  
**FRIDAY, 14.**—Battles of Jena and Auerstadt (total defeat of the Prussians by Napoleon and Davoust: the Duke of Brunswick killed), 1806.  
**SATURDAY, 15.**—Lotitia Elizabeth Landon (L.E.L.), poet, died, 1838. John Foster, essayist, died, 1843. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 58	2 14	2 31	2 45	2 59	3 13	3 25

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
Oct. 8.	30.286	57.3	51.2	81	0-10	45.7	71.7	E.
9.	30.267	56.0	52.4	88	3	42.6	69.3	E. ENE.
10.	30.462	55.2	47.5	77	2	51.7	62.3	NE. ENE.
11.	30.512	54.1	42.0	66	0	38.1	66.4	E. ENE. NNE.
12.	30.451	55.5	52.3	89	3	46.7	68.3	E. ESE.
13.	30.472	50.9	50.4	98	6	47.2	58.7	B. NE. NNE.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.309	30.381	30.455	30.528	30.505	30.474	30.510
Temperature of Air	56.0	53.9	55.8	60.2	59.0	56.7	51.1
Temperature of Evaporation	55.4	52.8	51.6	54.6	56.0	55.6	50.5
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.	NE.

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China—via Southampton—Two Stamps  
Constantinople—Two Stamps  
Denmark—via France—One Stamp (a)  
Egypt—Two Stamps  
France—One Stamp  
Germany—Two Stamps  
Holland—via Belgium—Two Stamps  
India—via Southampton—Two Stamps  
Italy—via Southampton—Three Stamps  
New Zealand—One Stamp  
Norway—via Denmark—Five Stamps  
Spain—Two Stamps  
Sweden—via France—One Stamp (a)  
Switzerland—Two Stamps  
United States—One Stamp  
West Indies—One Stamp  
The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

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**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, GREAT CHORAL FESTIVAL of FRENCH and GERMAN NATIONAL SONGS. Choir of 4000 Adult Singers. Crystal Palace Band of 100.  
Programme includes "The Marseillaise," "The March on the Rhine," and other War Songs, by the full Choir, first in unison, and concluding with harmonized choros. Mr. Vernon Rigby will also sing "Sound an alarm," and "Come if you dare." Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Organist, Mr. J. G. Boardman. Festival from 8 till 9.30. All the great Fountains, "The Seasons," and other Entertainments during the day. Extra trains as required. One Shilling Day.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS. Monday.—Harvest Entertainment. "The Seasons," or the Rustic Year." Tuesday.—Opera. "Il Trovatore," under the direction of Mr. G. Porren. Wednesday.—Great Evening Choral Festival, 4000 Adult Voices. French and German National Songs. All the great Fountains, "The Seasons," &c., during the afternoon. Thursday.—Opera. "Lutèce." Monday to Friday, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issues dating twelve months from 1st inst., at all entrances. Saturday.—Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Admission, 2s. 6d. Collection of Original Sketches from Seat of War, Egyptian Antiquities, Great War Map (including Paris and its Fortifications), War Courts, Relics from Sedan, &c.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**—The accomplished PRAEGER FAMILY (six in number) have arrived from Copenhagen, and will give their Royal and Elegant CONCERTS daily at Half-past Three and Eight, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 3. Professor Pepper is preparing an elaborate Lecture Entertainment on THE PRESENT WAR, and the Implements of Destruction used thereat. The GHOST at Quarter to Three and Quarter-past Seven.

**THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Pantomime, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chancery; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Evening, 7.30 for Evening, 7.30 for Evening. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—MONDAY, OCT. 10, and During the Week, a Seven o'clock, the Laughable Farce of PHOEBUS' FIX, in which all the members of this celebrated Yokes family will appear. Arrived, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBARS, written by Andrew Halliwell, with New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Davare, J. B. Howard, Britain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. Stainforth, H. Naylor, and F. Yokes; Miss Neilson, Misses Fanny Addison, J. Yokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and E. Yokes. To conclude with, at Eleven o'clock, New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Strling. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Half-past Eleven.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE REOPENS on SATURDAY, OCT. 15,** when will be presented, for the first time in England, Victorien Sardou's great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Leeson, Lyn Rayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough; Mrs. Hermann Vasia Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE A BODY, by F. B. Howard, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. Stainforth, H. Naylor, and F. Yokes; Miss Neilson, Misses Fanny Addison, J. Yokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and E. Yokes. To conclude with, at Eleven o'clock, New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Strling. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Half-past Eleven.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.** Superbly Decorated, and now open for the Season, with a Stud of SIXTY HORSES; and PONIES, selected from the stock of Herr Carrs, whose magnificent animals create a perfect furore at this Establishment two years since, and other Continental Proprietors of equal repute, which, for breed, symmetry, and cleverness, are not to be surpassed.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—Unequivocal and Triumphant Success. The present Company universally admitted by the thousands who nightly throng this building to be the best ever brought together. Tumultuous applause. All the Star Artists of Europe and the wonderful Performing Elephant. Open at Seven. Morning Performances, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Immense success of LITTLE EMILY, the Great Olympic Drama, adapted from Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield," by Andrew Halliwell. Olympic Scenery, Olympic Effects, Original Company. Every Evening, at 7.30. Concluding with Farce, by J. T. Douglas.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

"To All the Glories of France!" So runs the proud inscription on the Palace of Versailles. Beneath it stands the King of Prussia, commander of a conquering army which now closely invests the French capital. This may indeed be called a *punctum temporis* in the history of the great war. The fact carries all comment with it, and the journalist needs not to add a word. Louis the Great, Napoleon the Great, and William of Prussia. The mere names tell the wonderful story.

Save this, there has been no important incident of the war since the fall of Strasbourg, now claimed as a German city. We have only to record that the circle which has been drawn around Paris by the Germans is being daily strengthened. Hitherto, however, there are no signs that a bombardment is intended, though we believe there is no doubt that the means of bombardment are now in the hands of the investing army. Paris continues defiant, the forts incessantly give out fire, perhaps as much with a view to encourage the war-spirit of the Parisians as with that of producing effect upon the ranks of the besiegers. The French Minister applied to Count Bismarck for free passage for the letters of foreign representatives, and also that notice might be given of bombardment. The answer was that open despatches might for the present be sent; but the Count did not think with those who believed



that Paris was now the place for diplomatic intercourse and discussion, and he declined to give any such notice as was required. But it is thought that the Germans will adhere to the policy described in Von Bismarck's culinary illustration, and permit the French "to seethe in their own gravy." That is to say, the *cordon* was to be closely drawn, and it was to be seen whether hunger and internal dissension would not spare the Germans the unwelcome task of shelling the capital and the perilous task of an assault which might be successful, but which must inevitably cause a frightful sacrifice of life. On the other hand, the Parisians console themselves with the belief that the investing army is in want, and that the difficulties of supplying the enormous host with food will become day by day more efficient allies of France. This view is by no means confirmed by the reports from the German camp, nor does it seem probable that those who appear hitherto to have had forethought for everything and to have left nothing to chance, are likely to fall into the gigantic blunder of sitting down to invest a great city without having taken all precaution that the attack, if it have to be made, shall not be precipitated by want of necessary provision. It may be, on the other hand, that in Paris, in spite of all that has been said about the mighty preparations for a siege, the vast number that have to be fed may begin to tell at an early date, and already we learn that what we may term the simpler luxuries of life are only to be obtained at heavy prices, and often not at all. It may seem beneath "the dignity" of war history to speak of such "familiar creatures" as butter, fish, and milk, but deprivation of these means a fearful state of hardship for the inhabitants of a metropolis where every creature comfort was plentiful. Still, there has been as yet "no complaining in the streets." The spirit of the Parisians is described as undaunted, the citizens flock with alacrity to drill and to guard, and in no letter which has yet been allowed to see the light is there any suggestion that Paris should make what terms she can. We might say that there was a "lull" for the hour, only that both sides are working with all their might.

It is impossible as yet to obtain the exact truth as to the engagements which have taken place near Paris, but we are unable to see grounds for believing that the French have obtained any real successes. It is clear that on occasions they have fought nobly; equally clear, we think, that a temporary triumph has speedily passed, and that the organisation of the Germans has been so perfect that as soon as an attack was reported, the field telegraph summoned up forces which put a brief end to the success of the French. But at Metz things are different. Marshal Bazaine seems to us to be the best soldier whom France has hitherto put forth. He keeps his head. It may not be a great deal that he can do, as regards the real progress of the war, but he is resolutely bent upon giving the Germans as much trouble as possible; and, when he is not shelling them, he commands sallies, which are repulsed, but not without much exertion, and at a great sacrifice, if the accounts are trustworthy. He seems to have resolved that Metz at all events shall not be "masked," and that its besiegers shall not be able to spare a man for their other purposes. Bazaine is doing his duty, and will be remembered; and it is upon the cards that he may play a more important part than has yet been allotted to him.

There is little to add, except that a rumour is being circulated by the French press that a shot from a Franc-Tireur has deprived the Germans of their great master in war, the terrible Von Moltke. There seems reason to believe that some personage of distinction has fallen, and the other rumour that it was the Grand Duke of Nassau has also obtained acceptance. Absolutely without information on the subject, we can but allude to the statements. If, contrary to probability, the first-mentioned disaster has occurred, it will place Germany in mourning, but we do not see that it can now be of much aid to France. It is not to be supposed that the veteran strategist, who has exposed his life in every engagement, has locked up the secrets of his plans in his own bosom, or that he has not left other able leaders in full possession of his intentions. But it is not unlikely that before these lines are read a line in a telegram will dispose of the incertitude. Be the fact what it may, the tremendous situation which now occupies the anxious gaze of the world will not be disturbed. We need not once more express the feeling of England or speak of the rejoicing that would be manifested here were there any prospect of the clouds being dispersed; for nothing has occurred which can justify us in welcoming a new hope. All is still in terrible suspense.

Another extension of the street tramway system was brought into operation on Wednesday, the line from Brixton-rise to the Hercules Tavern in the Westminster Bridge-road.

The new halfpenny correspondence card seems to be fully appreciated by the public. The number collected in the E.C. district on Saturday (the first day of its use) was 235,775; and 45,000 were posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand for the provinces.

The long-disused Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway—that is, as far as passenger traffic was concerned—has now been turned to account by the Midland Railway, under whose auspices it was opened to the public on Saturday. Passengers can now travel from any station on the Metropolitan or Midland systems, via the latter company's line, from Kentish Town to the Highgate-road, Upper Holloway, and Crouch-hill stations—the latter being about ten minutes' walk from Crouch-end.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues to sojourn in the Highlands. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, has made various excursions, during the week, among the hills around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod officiated.

Lord Alfred Paget has, it is said, been sent by her Majesty the Queen on a visit of sympathy to the Empress Eugénie.

The Queen has entertained at dinner, during the week, the Marquis of Lorne, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Lord Chancellor, Dr. Macleod, and Mr. Henry Fitzroy.

Lady Churchill and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have left the castle. The Marquis of Hertford, Lady Florence Seymour, and Colonel Elphinstone have arrived at the castle.

Dr. Hoffmeister has received her Majesty's commands to go to Darmstadt, in order to be present at the accouchement of Princess Louis of Hesse.

Prince Arthur has had excellent sport deerstalking and shooting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, were present at the competition of the Sutherlandshire Rifle Volunteers at the Dunrobin ranges on Wednesday and Thursday week. On the latter evening a grand ball was given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle in honour of their Royal guests.

On the following day the Prince reviewed the Sutherlandshire Volunteers (of which corps his Royal Highness is honorary Colonel). The proceedings took place in the park to the west of the castle. The Princess, with the Duchess of Sutherland, was present during the evolutions, at the conclusion of which her Royal Highness distributed to the successful competitors the prizes won at the rifle contest of the previous days. After the presentations the Prince, with the Duke of Sutherland, partook of luncheon with the volunteers at the Dunrobin Arms Hotel, Golspie. The Prince, in a graceful speech, expressed his opinion "that the question of volunteer efficiency is one of the greatest of the day;" and impressed upon the corps the necessity of progressing towards that desired end. After luncheon the party returned to the park, where prizes were competed for in Highland games. The proceedings were closed by a volunteer ball at the castle, which was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess. Dancing commenced, as on the previous evening, with a quadrille, in which the Prince danced with the Duchess, and the Princess with the Duke, of Sutherland.

On Tuesday the Prince, with his most noble host and a party of gentlemen, left Dunrobin on a visit to Mr. Tennant, at his shooting-lodge at Auchnashellach, near Strath Carron, through which place the new railway passes from Dingwall to Skye. His Royal Highness travelled from Golspie by ordinary train to Dingwall and thence by special train to Auchnashellach. The Princess remained at Dunrobin Castle.

The Prince had directed letters patent to be passed under the seal of the Duchy of Cornwall appointing Mr. Herbert William Fisher, barrister-at-law, to be Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the place of Sir Edward Smirke, resigned.

The Prince has also appointed Mr. Francis Knollys to be private secretary to his Royal Highness, in the place of Mr. Herbert W. Fisher, resigned.

The Princess has been pleased to appoint Mr. Maurice Holzmann, German secretary and librarian to the Prince, to be private secretary to her Royal Highness, in the place of Mr. Herbert W. Fisher, resigned.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Blackmount, where their Royal Highnesses had been staying on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, on Saturday last, for Alnwick Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. The Prince and Princess travelled via Balloch to Edinburgh, where the train arrived an hour and a half later than its appointed time; consequently, their Royal Highnesses were detained in Edinburgh nearly two hours. The Prince and Princess dined at the Clarendon Hotel, Princes-street, and resumed their journey southwards by the 10.15 train, arriving at Alnwick Castle at two o'clock on Sunday morning. A distinguished party is staying at the castle with the Royal guests.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended Sept. 30, 1870.			QUARTER ended Sept. 30, 1870.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs ..	£ 20,542,000	—	£ 1,789,000	£ 4,828,000	—	£ 505,000
Excise ..	22,291,000	1,573,000	—	4,559,000	233,000	—
Stamps ..	8,965,000	—	462,000	2,120,000	—	59,000
Taxes ..	3,544,000	78,000	—	93,000	—	215,000
Property Tax	7,765,000	—	1,141,000	448,000	—	680,000
Post Office ..	4,630,000	—	40,000	1,110,000	—	90,000
Telegraphs ..	340,000	340,000	—	100,000	100,000	—
Crown Lands	377,000	15,000	—	75,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	3,417,475	34,708	—	869,413	200,673	—
Totals ..	71,871,475	2,040,708	3,432,000	14,202,413	534,673	1,559,000
		Net Decrease.			Net Decrease.	
		£1,391,292			£1,024,327	

During September twenty-three cases of injury, the result of street accidents, were attended to in Charing-cross Hospital, being ten cases more than in the month of August.

A Refugees' Benevolent Fund is being raised for the relief of those families from France who have sought an asylum here and are suffering privations. An English committee is to have associated with them such foreigners as are willing to lend their assistance. A weekly allowance is to be granted, to meet the necessity of each case; and a register is to be opened to receive the names of such families as might be willing to give a temporary home to such strangers as are without friends. Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, will receive contributions, and letters may be addressed to Mr. F. Bennoch, hon. sec., 80, Wood-street, E.C.

In most of the Roman Catholic churches in London there were, on Sunday, special devotions, including prayers for the protection of the Pope; and, with but few exceptions, remarks were made by the preachers on the recent events in Rome. In the cathedral church at Kensington Archbishop Manning preached a long sermon on this subject, taking his text from the passage in Scripture referring to Pilate washing his hands—a parallel, of course, being drawn between that personage and the King of Italy. The Roman question, so far from being at an end, as some suppose it is (said the Archbishop), is only beginning. He warned statesmen that the revolutionary feeling was spreading, and that public order was universally threatened by that of which England approved.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

With the most earnest desire to keep the war out of this column, I have not much more success than the gallant Urich had in his efforts to keep the Germans out of the city treacherously stolen by Louis the Great. But I will merely note an American view of the position of England. It is said to be well to know what other folk think of us. This may or may not be sound philosophy, and, moreover, it is a very difficult thing to know what others think—we must usually be content to know what they say. What a leading American journal, just received, says is that England is out of temper with everything and everybody at the present moment. She is not satisfied with Mr. Gladstone. She does not like the war. She does not like her own prospects. She is very much afraid that she has no army, and that her fleet is a delusion. She has acted with extreme meanness. What right has she to expect a civil word from anybody on the Continent? Mr. Gladstone is wholly unequal to the great crisis. He is a man infirm of purpose, and represents nothing in England but the peddling, shopkeeping spirit which is gradually sapping the energy and spirit of the country. He is afraid to move a finger until quite sure that he will not risk his popularity. In fact, there is no longer any leader in England. The Liberal party accepts Mr. Gladstone because it must have a head. Mr. Bright would not command the loyalty of the largest section of the party; and Earl Russell is out of date. The Premier, however, has disappointed everybody, being destitute of courage and of genius. England, down on her knees to her money-bags, will be obliged some day to admit that the plan of alternately truckling to foreign Powers and then insulting them will not render her secure. And then the American journalist kindly explains to us that, whatever be the result of the war, and whatever be its complications, we shall be ruined. He reminds me of John Leech's picture, the friend who has undertaken to look over an amateur betting-man's book, and informs him that he must lose £100 and may lose £300. Finally, the aristocrat bursts on us thus:—"With the yeomanry class almost extinct, with the best blood of the country drained away by emigration, with an incapable Ministry at the head of affairs, and shopkeepers ruling the nation—what other result could have been looked for?" I have not summarised the article with any particular feeling of spite against anybody, but merely in the spirit of Mrs. Candour, in "The School for Scandal."

So they have found the old Blackfriars Bridge inscription-stone and the coins. It may be remembered that in this column there appeared suggestions that these should be searched for, and a courteous answer was sent to the effect that all search had been made, but in vain. Now, however, they have turned up, and the honesty of the dead-and-gone labourers of the last century is vindicated. The inscription, declaring that the erection should be called "Pitt Bridge," is, after 110 years, copied from the stone, and not from the *Annual Register*. It is a dull time, except as regards the war; and if I were with my books (Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," for choice) I would call upon intelligent persons to reflect how many things have happened since that stone was first covered by the water of the Thames. "Who that laid that stone could have prophesied—" would be a good beginning. But this novel treatment of the topic is denied me in seaside lodgings—two old novels, *Bradshaw*, and the local paper will not help me much. I leave the work to those who have their shelves at hand. I suppose the recovered articles will go to the civic museum—to be sure, they are not much to see, and one can just manage to evolve out of one's own consciousness a slab and some coins of George III. And yet there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that they have been found. As Owen Meredith says in one of his very best and keenest poems,

Oh, you dear, clever woman, explain it, I beg.

The Post Cards are a success, at present. Everybody rushed to get them on Saturday, and there was quite a fight around any large depot. Men of business have raged because their letters were delayed in consequence of the increased work thrown on the postmen. But this was merely incidental to novelty. For a fortnight, no doubt, a great many thousands will be dispatched, because they are new things, and cost next to nothing, but the "private public" will soon become tired of this amusement. The circular nuisance, however, has set in furiously, and will increase. One comfort is that the card is better than the inclosed puff, as you see at a glance that there is a case for the waste-basket, and you have not to open an envelope. But, if the trading world is hard upon the non-trading, there is such balm in Gilead as may be found in revenge. The stopping the sample system and the small packages is causing wrath and dismay all over the land; and some adroit persons are trying to make a ladies' question out of the alleged wrong, and to get it taken up on the ground that it is greatly inconveniencing those whom we live but to please. If Mr. Lowe and Lord Hartington can be brought to see the matter in this light, of course the rule will be reconsidered. These are not times in which it is safe to give the feminine world a real grievance. It is so extremely desirable that the lady agitators should expend themselves on imaginary grievances, as at present.

When the Continental journalists condescend to notice what is done in England, they (with a few admirable exceptions) do so in that superb manner, with that lofty negligence to understand what has really happened, which are so exceedingly delightful in themselves, and have so much practical value in drawing closer international bonds. One might have thought, however, that in war time it would have been worth a writer's while to understand something of that which he was writing about. Yet we read that Frenchmen lay great stress upon Republican meetings which have been held in London, and which hail the new French Republic as harbinger of one shortly to be established here. Of course, no one would complain of a Red Republican for making the best use of an item of news that by amplification might help his cause or please his party. But there are conscientious men on the French press, and yet they can write glowingly of English meetings of which nobody takes the slightest notice, and which exercise as much influence on politics here as the noise of the rooks in the trees of the park where the gatherings occur. It is a pity to see educated men transform a mob of idlers, with a fringe of roughs, into a demonstration of English feeling.

There are very curious statistics about colour blindness, and they will astonish many folk. We are informed that one person in eighteen has this blindness, and that one in fifty-five is incapable of distinguishing green from red. Such of the Irish as believe that in a French Republic they behold a good omen for the flag of discontent at home, may be charitably assumed to be suffering under the colour-blindness that leads men to take red for green.





THE WAR: FRENCH REFUGEES IN LONDON.





"GOD WILL REWARD YOU," BY C. BRUN.  
SEE PAGE 376.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, William, to be Vicar of the parish church of Little Holbeck, Leeds.  
 Bathurst, R. A., Vicar of Brockworth; Rector of Matson.  
 Beresford, John, Curate of Walcot, Bath; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Wells.  
 Bettison, W. J., Curate of St. Matthew's, Ipswich; Vicar of Harwich.  
 Burnett, W.; Wicameal Prebendary of Wyndham in Chichester Cathedral.  
 Corvan, J. H.; Curate of Barton-on-Humber.  
 Dawson, William; Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell.  
 Earle, W.; Rector of Coston, Leicestershire.  
 Kempe, J. C., Rector of Merton; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.  
 Medd, Peter Goldsmith; Rector of Barnes.  
 Peters, T.; Curate in charge of Mitchell-Troy with Cwmcarvan, Monmouth.  
 Phillips, James Erasmus; Prebendary of Salisbury.  
 Rashdall, R.; Rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire.  
 Roper, A. W.; Incumbent of Southsea-cum-Murrow, near Wisbech.  
 Slocock, Samuel; Rector of Kelyvedon Hatch, Essex.  
 Wanstall, R. Cottrell; Vicar of Dawley Magna, Shropshire.  
 Williams, C.; Chaplain to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

The Venerable Archdeacon Hadfield has been appointed to the Bishopric of Wellington, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham.

Mr. Craufurd Tait, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, laid the foundation-stone of a new school-room, at Regency-square, Kennington, last Saturday.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated St. John's Church, Accrington, on Thursday week. The church has been built at a cost of £6260, and has 882 sittings, half of which are free. On the following day the Bishop opened a new day and Sunday school at Walton, near Preston.

The company of the Old Testament revisers brought their four days' session to a close yesterday week, after, it is said, making satisfactory progress and settling many questions which will accelerate their rate of working in the future. The Bishop of Lincoln has been compelled by the pressure of his diocesan labours to withdraw from the company.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Tuesday, over an influential meeting held, at Canterbury, to consider the best means of extending elementary education in connection with the Diocesan Board. Resolutions recommending the immediate application on the part of the board for building grants and other measures were adopted.

The following testimonials to clergymen are mentioned in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. O. A. Garwood—an inkstand, from Sunday-school children and others of Coates; also, "Young's Daily Readings" and "Moberly's Bampton Lectures," from the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Willingham, on leaving the united curacies. The Rev. T. H. Manning, M.A., lately Vicar of Clayton—a silver inkstand, and purse containing £170, with an illuminated address, from the parishioners. The Rev. Wm. Howlett—a Bible, on leaving the temporary charge of Briercliffe, Lancashire. The Rev. Humphrey Edward Owen and Mrs. Owen—a very handsome and valuable drawing-room clock, from the parishioners, on Mr. Owen's leaving the Curacy of Kettlewell, Yorkshire, for the Incumbency of Leck, Lancashire.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The first degree day of October Term will be on the 10th inst., but residence is not generally necessary until Saturday, Oct. 15, when all the colleges and halls meet, except Christ Church, St. John's, Balliol, and New College, that come into residence Oct. 14, Magdalen Hall Oct. 18, Queen's Oct. 20, and Corpus Oct. 16.

The Rev. S. Edwards, M.A., Fellow and Bursar of Merton College, has been appointed secretary to the Middle-Class Delegation, in the room of the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Wadham College, who has resigned.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The new academic year began last Saturday. The Professorship of Divinity has become vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln; the Professorship of Arabic has become vacant by the death of the Rev. H. G. Williams, B.D.; and the office of one of the Esquire Bedells has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Besant.

The scheme of lectures for women at Cambridge for the October term has been issued. It includes lectures on English history, English literature, English language and literature, Latin, Greek, German, French, algebra, and the principles of arithmetic, practical arithmetic, geometry, elementary physics treated historically, logic, political economy, geology, chemistry, harmony and thorough bass, and the theory of sound in its application to music, popularly and experimentally treated.

The new Eton list contains the names of upwards of 800 students who are being educated at the college.

Professor Allman has written a letter to the authorities of Edinburgh University requesting permission, on the ground of ill-health, to retire from the post of Regius Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum.

The Rev. William Wood, D.D., is about to resign the Wardenship of Radley College.

Professor Berry delivered, on Tuesday, the introductory address at the opening of the Queen's College, Birmingham, in the theatre of the Midland Institute. The Rev. T. E. Espin, B.A., warden of the college, presided, and there was a large attendance.

The athletic sports of Westminster School take place on Wednesday and Thursday next.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey has given notice to the Merchant Taylors' Company that he intends to resign the Head-Mastership of their school at Christmas.

The boys of Christ's Hospital have established a monthly magazine under the title of the *Blue*.

The Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Plympton, has been conferred upon the Rev. Cornelius Hargreave Cooke, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Master of Callington Grammar School, Cornwall.

The Philharmonic Music-Hall at Ramsgate was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

The withdrawal by the Post Office of the permission to send small articles by the post is causing great dissatisfaction amongst traders in all parts of the country.

The foundation-stone of the old Blackfriars Bridge, for which search had been made in vain when the present bridge was in progress, was last week discovered. Beneath the stone were found a guinea, a half-guinea, a crown, a half-crown, a shilling, two sixpences, thirty-one halfpence, and a farthing; and upon it was an inscription stating that "on the last day of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of George III., Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of this Bridge." The "thirty-one halfpence" mentioned above is possibly a misprint for three halfpence—a penny and a halfpenny; and why "two sixpences," when the other coins are single?

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Scotland, in succession to Major-General Randal Rumley.

Major W. J. Stuart, R.E., took up the appointment of Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, last Saturday, in succession to Lieut.-Col. J. Wilson.

Captain Maxwell, 80th Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Major to the first infantry brigade at Aldershot Camp, in succession to Captain Brett, 43rd Light Infantry, whose period on the staff has expired.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards stating that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing, in general orders to the Army, the thanks of the council of the National Rifle Association to the officers and men whose services have been placed at their disposal during the last and previous meetings at Wimbledon. The council have again spoken in the highest terms of the readiness and goodwill with which every branch of the service has performed the arduous duties assigned to it.

On Saturday, in accordance with the "special" order issued from the War Office on Aug. 29, the schools of instruction for officers of the reserve forces were opened at the Tower and Wellington Barracks, London, Aldershot, and Woolwich—those at the latter garrison for the artillery, and those at the Aldershot Camp, the Tower, and Wellington Barracks for infantry. As soon as a sufficient number of officers shall have joined, classes will also be formed for the engineers at Chatham, and for infantry at Manchester and Glasgow, in addition to those above mentioned. The officers of metropolitan volunteer corps will be under the command of Colonel Stephenson, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards.

The inquiry into the loss of the Captain was on Tuesday brought to a close so far as the evidence is concerned. The survivors of the crew being called on for their defence, Mr. May, the gunner, spoke in their behalf, expressing thanks to the Queen for her sympathetic message, and to the officers and crew of the Lord Warden for their timely assistance. The Court adjourned for the consideration of its judgment. The appeal on behalf of the families of the men who perished in the Captain has produced about £10,000, but it is intimated that at least £36,000 will be required "to do permanent good." The committee have on their books 108 widows, 330 children, 70 parents of seamen, besides other relatives. At a meeting, on Thursday, of the Common Council, £250 was voted towards the fund being raised for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew of the Captain.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the Hon. Artillery Company was held, during the three days of last week, at Tottenham. The first prize of the meeting was that presented by the Prince of Wales, Captain-General of the company, value £20, and Private T. Reilly was the winner. Mr. Reilly came in first, also, for Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize of 15 gs., but, being disqualified as a previous winner, it fell to Mr. T. Wace. The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay's prize of 10 gs., at the second-class ranges, would also have fallen to Mr. Reilly but for the rule excluding other winners, and Mr. C. Rooks's was the next highest score. Sir James Duke's annual prize of 5 gs. was won by Private Fowce; and the first of the officers' prizes fell to Private D. F. Parlen. The Biden challenge badge, value 20 gs., subscribed for by No. 2 Company, was won by Private Weld; and the first aggregate prize was won by Private Hamilton. The company prizes were exceedingly numerous, those in No. 1 being of the value of £50, those in No. 2 £106 15s., those in No. 3 about £38.

The annual rifle-meeting of the fourteenth company of the Queen's (Westminster) was held at the Scrubbs ranges on the 28th ult. The company challenge cup, value £26 5s., was won by Captain Burton; the Garrard challenge cup, value £12 12s., by Private Palmer. A number of money and other prizes were also competed for.

The annual prize-meeting of No. 3 company (Captain Peal's) of the St. George's was held last week. The prizes were of an aggregate value of about £50; and the first prize, a gold watch, value £10, presented by Captain Peal, was won by Sergeant Johnson.

The annual prize-meeting of the 4th Middlesex (West London), commanded by Lord Truro, has been concluded at the ranges at Staines Moor, after lasting six days. The prizes were of the value of about £600. A challenge vase value £31 10s., the gift of Lord Truro, and a silver medal, the gift of the shooting committee, were won by Colour-Sergeant Wood; Colour-Sergeant Begbie taking a bronze medal for second-best score. The gold challenge badge was also won by Colour-Sergeant Wood. A challenge vase, presented by Captain Jackson, was won by No. 2 company. A cup for volley-firing, ten men from each company, was also won by No. 2 company. The champion badge, presented by Captain and Adjutant Jones, was won by Colour-Sergeant Wood; the 1st Battalion prize, presented by Lord Truro, by Sergeant Ashwell; the 2nd Battalion prize, also presented by Lord Truro, by Private Meech; a cup, value 5 gs., presented by Mr. S. Gibson, by Private Rookwood; a prize, value £5, presented by Mr. J. D. Grace, by Colour-Sergeant Wood; a prize, value £3, presented by Mr. H. Carter, by Corporal Robson; a cup, presented by Captain Ladelle, by Colour-Sergeant East; and a prize, presented by Captain Holland, by Sergeant Brothers. The company prizes were very numerous and valuable. Those presented by Lord Truro were won as follow:—No. 1 company, Captain Glasier; No. 2, Sergeant Young; No. 3, Sergeant Miller; No. 4, Sergeant Morton; No. 5, Private Trinder; No. 7, Sergeant Ashbourne.

The 19th Middlesex, "Tom Brown's," so named from its connection with Colonel Thomas Hughes, M.P., has been very busy of late, not only in undergoing a severe course of the drill as laid down in the new Red Book, but in prize firing. The range of the corps is at Epsom, and the shooting for the battalion prizes in two series has been completed. The first series was the marksmen's prizes. Private Hooper won the first prize. The second series was open to all efficient members. Sergeant Gutteridge won the first prize. The fourth company's competition was held at the same place, when the prize was won by Sergeant Donovan. The first of the second series fell to Private Smith. Mr. Styles won a silver cup in the third series, presented by Mr. Parker. The sergeants of the corps are being specially drilled in order to undergo an examination in accordance with the Secretary of State for War's regulations for the extra grant.

The annual prize-firing of the 48th Middlesex has now been completed, and the prizes have been awarded to members who have made good shooting combined with good drill. Sergeant J. Long has been awarded a clock presented by Colonel Vickers; Lieutenant Hughes a tea service given by the Colonel's wife; Private Shrosbie won a prize given by the same donor; Colour-Sergeant Manley won a cup given by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.;

Staff-Sergeant Anley won a prize given by Dr. Goodrich; and lesser scores by Colour-Sergeant Siver, Private J. R. Griffiths, Sergeant Howard, Colour-Sergeant James, and Sergeant E. Bennett won other prizes. The battalion challenge clock was won by the C company, and the battalion challenge cup by the B company.

In Yorkshire the volunteers have had a week of active employment. The annual competition of the 1st East York Brigade of Artillery was held on Bootham Stray. The competition for Lady Middleton's challenge cup, which was held by Gunner Fox, of Filey, was won at three distances by Gunner Shaw, of York, there being a triple tie for second place among Gunners Chapman, York; Williamson, York; and Killaby, Bridlington. The University pewter for the highest score had a quadruple tie, the eventual winner being Trumpet-Major Osborne. A similar prize was won by Gunner A. Chapman, of York. The cup given by the Rev. R. Ellis, of Grimston, for officers and sergeants, resulted in a tie between Sergeant Smith, of Filey, and Sergeant Oates, of Scarborough. The former won. The Consolation Stakes were won by Gunner W. Welburn, of Filey.—The 1st Brigade of West York Artillery Volunteers competed for the Goltthorpe challenge cup and money prizes at three ranges. The chief winners were—Gunner Lund, Bombardier Nicholson, Sergeant Senior.—The 3rd West York prize shooting was held on Baildon Moor, points and drills being added. In No. 3 company the chief winners were Privates Shackleton, Womersley, and Hill; in No. 4 company Sergeant Wiggins, Corporal Kellet, and Sergeant Atkinson. No. 8 company took the Adjutant's prize for good attendance at drill; and the chief winners in the contest were Colour-Sergeant Firth, Lance-Corporal Steele, and Sergeant Leach.—The three days' annual prize-shooting of the York Rifles ended as below:—The money prizes given by Mr. W. D. Husband were won mainly by Corporal Dodsworth and Private A. Swarbeck. Lady Mary Thompson's challenge cup was won by Sergeant H. Richardson; the Lord Mayor's cup, after a tie, by Private G. F. Wells; the Sheriff's cup by Private G. Harcastle; Five prizes, given by the city members, were respectively won by Messrs Ward, M. Cuthbert, Wilson, Pinder, and J. Robson. The prizes given by Lieutenants Gold and Smallwood were won by Sergeant H. Richardson, Privates Harcastle and Tew. The Under-Sheriff's prizes were won by Private Harcastle.—The 37th West York have held their tenth annual prize meeting. The silver challenge cup was won by Private Popplewell, and other prizes were won by Privates J. Atkinson and Popplewell. Captain Clarke's prizes were mainly won by Messrs. Butler, Wagstaff, and Gulliver; and the commissioned officers' prizes by Private Popplewell and Colonel Gulliver. Prizes given by other officers were won by Privates Popplewell and Swaine.—The competition of the 4th Battalion of West York has been held on the Town Moor. The Stanhope cup, and 20 gs. added, given by Mr. A. Montague, was won by Private Popplewell, Quartermaster Bellamy, and others. The champion badge and 20 gs. in prizes was won by Lieutenant Harrison. There were numerous other winners of small amounts in each case.—The Stockton volunteers have held contests, Corporal W. E. Harrison and Ensign Tinkler being the chief winners. The members' prize, a cup (value 10 gs.), was won by Private W. Atkinson. Other first winners were Sergeants Ainsworth and Chambers. A silver cup given by Mr. Cattaneo was won by Private J. Edwards.—The Wensleydale annual competition was held on the Redmire range, there being about fifty competitors. The Wensleydale men (12th North York) were the winners of prizes given by Captain Other, to be competed for by squads of four men from each company, scoring 170; No. 4 (Leyburn) being second, with 167; and No. 15 (Richmond) third, with 144. The chief winners of the money prizes were Captain Fryer, 4th North Riding; Sergeant Pearson, 12th North Riding; and Colour-Sergeant Brack, 15th North Riding.—The Leeds Rifles have held their annual battalion prize-meeting. The highest scores were made by Sergeant A. F. Smith and Private Howard Wright. The winner, Sergeant Smith, will be entitled to hold Major Robinson's challenge cup for a year.—Minor competitions have been held at other places.

The following contests came off in Scotland on Saturday last:—The members of the Ayr corps met at their rifle-range at Monkton, on Saturday, and competed for various prizes. Private Alex. McCubbin gained the first prize, Corporal John McCreath the second, Private Quinten Blane the third, Private William McCrick the fourth, Private W. McKill the fifth, and Private G. Younger the sixth prize.—The members of the Lasswade, Bonnyrigg, and Loanhead company met at the Cockpen range. The commercial travellers' challenge cup was won by Corporal Mitchell, and the sections' challenge cup by Corporal Swannie.—The following competitions took place at St. Andrews, at the rifle-range on the Links, under the superintendence of Major Bethune:—First Competition.—Prize of £10 given by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Erskine to the best shot of efficient from the several corps of the Fife battalion: Sergeant Smith, Kirkcaldy, £5; Lance-Corporal Walker, Cupar, £3; Private Macgregor, Lochgelly, £2. Second Competition.—Prize of £10, given by Sir Thomas Erskine, to two volunteers of rank and file of each corps who have attended the greatest number of drills: D. Duff, Colinsburgh. Third Competition.—Prize of £10, given by Sir Coutts Lindsay to the sergeants of the various corps of the battalion: Sergeant George Gordon, Cupar, £4; Sergeant Smith, Kirkcaldy, £3; Sergeant Ayton, St. Andrews, £2; Sergeant Carlow, Dunfermline, £1.

The medical schools in connection with the principal London hospitals have commenced their session.

The total receipts into the national exchequer from April 1 to Sept. 30 were £30,511,007, against £34,073,784 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £33,375,955, against £34,546,310 last year. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,040,696.

At the close of the late Session an Act was passed for consolidating, with amendments, certain enactments relating to the National Debt, with a view to the revision of the statute law, and particularly to the preparation of the revised edition of the statutes now in progress. The statute extends to seventy-four sections, and contains several schedules, being divided into eight parts. Unclaimed dividends for ten years are to be transferred to the National Debt Commissioners. Where stock is transferred, all dividends subsequently accruing are to be invested by the National Debt Commissioners in the purchase of other like stock. "All such dividends, and the stock arising from the investment thereof, shall be held by those Commissioners for the public, subject to the claims of the parties entitled thereto." No stamp duty is to be payable in respect of any dividend warrant, transfer of stock, stock certificate, or coupon. The provisions as to sending dividend or stock warrants to executors and others through the post are now extended to all stock of any company or corporation, funds, or annuities transferable in the books of the Bank of England or Ireland.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The new fiction in the *Cornhill*, "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," is characterised by freshness and raciness, both of matter and manner, and promises to be an acquisition. The present instalment treats of the adventures of a runaway schoolboy—a subject sure to enlist the sympathies of everybody but schoolmasters. "Lord Kilgobbin," an Irish story, displays an intimate knowledge of Hibernian manners and feeling, and has every appearance of proceeding from the pen of their chief living delineator. The other contributions are exceedingly slight in subject and treatment. They include a paper on travel in the Western Pyrenees, reminiscences of a canoe voyage on Swedish lakes and rivers, some kindly and sensible thoughts on quarrelling, and an investigation of the solar corona.

*Macmillan* contains some very interesting articles. Perhaps the most remarkable is an essay on Ruskin as a writer on art, by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, which is distinguished not only by the eloquence to be expected from so celebrated an orator, but by thoughtfulness and practical good sense. Professor Seeley's third lecture is chiefly occupied with a disquisition on the degree in which the course of English politics has been affected by agitation in Ireland. He shows how, in many instances, reform in England has been forced on by the necessity of remedial legislation for the sister island. "Are We Ready?" is a paper on our military resources. The question thus propounded does not admit of a very cheerful response at present. Mr. Scott Russell, in an article on the loss of the Captain, denounces the outsiders who forced the construction of the vessel upon the Admiralty, in opposition to the opinion of naval architects. The error is confessed, and yet the nation is exceedingly indebted to these amateurs, but for whose persistent agitation we should no more have had Mr. Reed's ships than Captain Coles's. Nothing short of the strenuous pressure of public opinion, the ignorant as well as the enlightened, will ever overcome the *vis inertia* of a great official department.

We trust we shall not be deemed over-fastidious for expressing a doubt whether it be exactly consistent with good taste any more than with precedent for a magazine to review contributions to its own columns. Such a departure from etiquette occurs in the instance of a notice of Mr. Oliphant's "Piccadilly," in *Blackwood*, and may, perhaps, be vindicated from the character of this original and eccentric book as caviare to the million, needing no ordinary warmth of critical recognition to obtain its rightful meed of popularity. The precedent, however, is bad; and ably and modestly as the reviewer has accomplished her task in this instance. Part XII. of "Earl's Dene" is replete with exciting incidents and situations. A paper on the Fenian invasion into Canada exhibits the usual disposition of the party out of power, be it which it may, to fasten upon the Colonial Office as the most vulnerable point of the administration. "The European Hurricane" is a string of desultory but shrewd memoranda, chiefly on military subjects. The other articles are unimportant.

*Fraser* has a lucid review of the late military operations and an able essay on the political situation, by Mr. F. W. Newman. Mr. Newman's usual fault is paradox; his virtue, the ability to stimulate thought. On the present occasion the virtue is very patent, and the fault scarcely visible. The main argument of his article is the necessity for a strong Germany as a counterpoise to Russia, which he considers she must inevitably become. An essayist on "Our Rule in India" strongly advocates the establishment of a different standard of examination for European and native civil servants, and discusses the vexed question of revenue, which he thinks should be derived as far as possible from an assessment on landed property. The concluding instalment of "Mahometanism in the Levant" deals principally with the education of the expounders of Mohammedan law, and the condition of the nomad tribes and seafaring classes in the Sultan's dominions. A lively diary of a month's campaigning with the German army recounts the usual list of experiences so familiar to us through the newspapers that we could almost imagine them our own. Mr. Proctor's astronomical paper relates to the distribution of the stars over the visible heavens. His observations have led him to the conclusion "that the faint stars in the Milky Way are, for the most part, really small, and not merely faint from enormity of distance."

The *Contemporary Review* is full of interesting and remarkable articles. One on the Papacy, by a German Catholic, shows that the dispute between the authorities of the Church and such of its members as share the author's sentiments involves much deeper issues than that of Papal infallibility. Mr. J. M. Ludlow is one of those politicians who, admiring the French nation and detesting its late Sovereign, cannot understand how these sentiments should be reversed by the public opinion of Germany. His vehement and dictatorial tone can only injure a cause which requires the most temperate advocacy. A paper on Mazzini is marked by the same partisan spirit. Mazzini's services to his country cannot be overrated; but they can easily be prejudiced by such unjust detractors from the merits of others as we meet with here. It is perfectly true that, in a political sense, Cavour would never have existed without Mazzini; it is equally so that Mazzini would have existed to very little purpose without Cavour. Mr. Helps's conversations on "The War and General Culture" contain some judicious observations on national character and the dangers of over-government. Mr. Havel's music and Mr. Smith's psychology are also worthy of attention; and Mr. Odger's protest against the employment of convict labour in competition with the free artisan touches a point on which considerable soreness is not unnaturally felt by labouring men.

*Saint Paul's* is chiefly devoted to France this month. The scene of the serial fiction, "The Fisherman of Augé," is laid in France; and the subjects of "Joan of Arc," "The Good La Fontaine," and "A Tour in Normandy," are sufficiently indicated by the titles. The latter, by the author of "John Halifax," is particularly lively and distinct in its descriptions. "The Workhouse" is a painful but salutary paper. In "Ralph the Heir" Mr. Trollope is strong on his old ground of electioneering, and on the still more familiar subject of the chase.

The most remarkable article in the *Fortnightly Review* is one on England and the war by the editor. Mr. Morley's sympathies are strongly with France since the proclamation of the Republic, but he perceives more clearly than he cares to admit the rickety condition of this form of Government under present circumstances, and the impossibility of its surviving a dishonourable peace. He discerns with equal clearness that this unlucky circumstance affords no justification for foreign interference, which unwelcome conviction accounts for the querulous tone of his essay, as well as for a tameness and poverty of suggestion, which must disappoint the ardent politicians for whose perusal it is designed. Professor Cairnes examines the economical principles of Bastiat with the view of refuting his conclusion that contracts respecting land should be as exempt as other bargains from legislative interference. There are also a very German and much-overdone panegyric of

the German Tyrtaeus, Arndt; a paper on Jack Cade's revolt, which is represented in a more respectable light than it wore in the eyes of Shakespeare; and one by an Irish Catholic on Trinity College, Dublin, impeaching its past management, and suggesting amendments for the future.

The *Month* has an interesting paper on Catholic grievances with reference to the late Education Bill. The writer takes it for granted that the national interests would, in a perfect state of society, be postponed to the convenience of his Church; but his tone is temperate, and his advice to his co-religionists sound. As, at the present rate of development, there is no saying how soon infallibility may be claimed for the Pope in literary matters, it may be worth noting that, according to the writer of a notice in this periodical, his Holiness has recently transmitted his thanks and benediction to a certain author in recompense of a work here characterised as "a wholesale literary theft."

Mr. Sutherland Edwards's clever and pleasant "Malvina" is still the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which contains, moreover, its usual quantum of well-selected miscellaneous papers, among which those on field sports and athletic amusements occupy a conspicuous place. The most important among the constituents of *Tinsley's Magazine* is Mr. W. Black's "Monarch of Mincing-lane," which will not impair the reputation acquired by his "Kilmeny." Mr. McCarthy's "Lady Judith" also promises well; and "Engaged" and "Our Literary Lodger" deserve especial mention among a crowd of minor stories and sketches. *Temple Bar* is exceedingly fortunate in having obtained for publication the Indian letters of that most delightful of correspondents, the late Hon. Miss Eden. *Belgravia*, the *Argosy*, the *Britannia*, and *London Society* are all very readable, but devoid of any remarkable features.

We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, *Once a Week*, the *Court Suburb Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, *Golden Hours*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

*The History of France, from the Earliest Times to the Year 1789*. Related for the Rising Generation. By M. Guizot; translated by Robert Black, M.A. Part I. (Low, Son, and Marston.) The continued literary activity of M. Guizot is even more remarkable than the political activity of his ancient rival, M. Thiers, inasmuch as he is ten years the senior of even that indefatigable veteran. At the age of eighty-three he has sat down to compose a history of France, distinguished by all the qualities of his best days, and not presenting a single mark of infirmity. The first part, now published, is chiefly occupied with the relations of the Gauls and the Romans; and, while especially adapted for the young, may be perused with profit by readers of any age. Its main characteristics are simplicity, brevity, and clearness. Mr. Black's translation is elegant, vigorous, and exempt from Gallicisms. The work is beautifully printed and illustrated. It will be completed in about twenty-four monthly parts.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. George Chance, of the Oxford Circuit, and one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the trades union outrages at Sheffield, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Elliott as magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court. The magistracy accepted by Mr. Macnamara upon the death of Mr. Selfe has again become vacant. Mr. Macnamara having been compelled by the state of his health to resign the appointment early in the present week, and before he had taken his seat.

Mr. Montague Bere, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Recordership of Bristol, caused by the resignation of the Attorney-General. By this appointment the Recordership of Southampton, held by Mr. Bere, becomes vacant.

In the new Act on Attorneys and Solicitors' Remuneration (33 and 34 Vict., cap. 28), an attorney or solicitor is now empowered to take security from a client for his future fees, charges, and disbursements.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Stuart has confirmed the scheme of arrangement between the Somerset and Dorset Railway Company and its creditors.

A petition of bankruptcy against the Earl of Winchelsea was heard on Wednesday, and an adjudication made. The debt was little over £100, but another petition is pending for a somewhat larger amount.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday morning, a petition for adjudication came on for hearing against the Right Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Baron Mostyn, described as of 33, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square. The petitioning creditor was Mr. William Edwards, of 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, who claims £2488 7s. 4d., by virtue of a judgment dated May 22, 1868, recovered by him against the defendant upon a bond of £2400, dated May 27, 1848, the consideration for which was money lent. Mr. Registrar Hazlitt granted a short adjournment, in order that a further affidavit of debt might be filed.

The return made to the Home Office by the Registrar of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court for last year shows that 265 petitions for dissolution of marriage were filed in the year, and 86 for judicial separation of man and wife; 193 decrees *visi* and 159 decrees absolute were made for dissolving marriages, and 25 decrees for judicial separation. All these numbers are above the average. Since the court was established, in 1858, 1675 marriages have been dissolved, and 261 decrees for judicial separation have been made. The re-marriages of divorced persons in this country do not appear to be many; if the registers can be depended upon as showing them, they are very few. The latest return is for 1868, and in that year the Registrar-General reports in England and Wales only forty marriages after divorce. Sixteen divorced men married spinsters, and two married widows; seventeen divorced women married bachelors, and four married widowers; and one divorced man married a divorced woman.

At the Bow-street Police Court, on Wednesday, Messrs. Reilly and Co., gunmakers, of New Oxford-street, were summoned for sending gunpowder cartridges to Paris, via the London and South-Western Railway, without declaring the nature of their contents to the railway company. The defendants pleaded guilty, but urged that they had no intention to defraud the company. The magistrate said not only had there been a fraud on them, but what had been done was in direct contravention of the neutrality proclamation, and the conduct of the defendants was greatly to be condemned. He inflicted a penalty of £20 and costs on one summons—four others having been withdrawn.

An eccentric lover, one Henry Chappell, appeared as defendant at the Guildhall Police Court on Monday. He had been for some time paying his addresses to Miss Radford; but one day, because something displeased him, he put the young lady's head under a grate in which there was a fire. She

struggled, and got free from him; and from that time the family thereafter refused to let him have anything to say to her. Meeting her one day in the street he struck her with an umbrella, and last week he used abusive language to her father, who now wants protection for his family. Sir D. Salomons allowed the matter to stand over for a month.

George Chalmers, who was convicted at the last Perth Assizes of the murder of John Miller, a tollgate-keeper, was hanged within the walls of the county prison on Tuesday morning. He died protesting his innocence.

The works in connection with the new St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Albert Embankment, are so far completed that the scaffolding has been removed, and the public can gain an uninterrupted view of it from the river and from Lambeth.

A piece of land in the South London district is advertised by an auctioneer for sale as follows:—"This eligible plot of land to be let on long building lease, or to be sold; equally suited for a church or a tavern."

The Rajah of Kolopore visited, on Tuesday, the Exhibition for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans of German Soldiers, open at the Gallery of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street; and his Highness purchased a shell with decorative painting by the Crown Princess, and the bust of Prince Leopold by Princess Louise; also a portrait of the Prince Consort.

A deputation, on Wednesday, waited on the Lord Mayor to request him to inaugurate a movement for the better carrying out of technical education, by presiding at a meeting to be held at the Mansion House. This he consented to do on a proper requisition being presented to him, at the same time expressing his belief that there was no class of men better able to deal with the subject than the warehousemen in the city of London and other large cities and towns.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tone of the Stock Markets during the week has been steady, owing to the abundance and cheapness of money. At the same time, however, the dearth of decisive information from the seat of war has engendered much caution in concluding transactions, and the actual business concluded has, in consequence, been very moderate. The market for Home Government Securities has been steady. Consols have been firm, at 92½ to 93½ for Delivery, and 92½ to 93½ for the November Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ to 91; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 8s. prem.; India Five per Cents 110 to 110½; and India Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry; nevertheless, prices have been maintained.

The market for English Railway Stocks, owing to the favourable nature of the traffic receipts, has been steady. Transactions, however, have not been brisk.

In the Foreign Bond Market there has been a continuance of firmness, notwithstanding that business has been by no means extensive. The leading speculative stocks each show an improvement.

Bank Shares have commanded but little attention; Telegraph Shares have changed hands quietly; and the demand for Miscellaneous Securities has been only to a moderate extent.

The prospectus of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) has been issued, the capital being £500,000, in £1 share warrants "to bearer," fully paid up. The plan of the Positive seems to afford a remedy for the admitted defects of life assurance.

The payment of the dividends has greatly increased the supply of capital unemployed in the Discount Market. At the same time, there has been no increase in the demand for accommodation, and in Lombard-street three months' paper has been taken at 2½ per cent. Under these circumstances, it is not improbable that a further reduction in the rate will shortly take place. On the Continent the Money Markets have been unsettled, but there has been a tendency to ease.

Large supplies of bullion have come to hand, and further heavy amounts will be shortly due. There has been no demand for export, and considerable sums have been sent into the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, bills on Italy have been sought after, and the rates have been lower; otherwise, there has been no alteration.

The tenders for £300,000 in bills on India have been received at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted have been—£240,000 to Calcutta, £240,000 to Bombay, £50,000 to Madras, £600. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies; and tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 29 per cent; and on Bombay, at that price, about 48 per cent. These results show no alteration.

A prospectus has been issued of the South Aurora Silver-Mining Company, with a capital of £300,000, in shares of £5, to purchase the South Aurora Silver Mine and Works in the State of Nevada, the payment for which is to consist of £200,000 in cash and £100,000 in shares.

The report of the Great Western Railway of Canada, to be presented on the 12th inst., recommends a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, which will absorb £70,733, and leave £3302 to be carried forward.

The report of the Almada and Tinto (Mexican) Consolidated Silver-Mining Company, to be presented on the 24th inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum for the four months ended June 30, which will absorb £2375, and leave £705 to be carried forward.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was considerable firmness apparent in the Corn Market to-day, though the transactions were not very extensive. Supplies of new English wheat were rather short, and a fair clearance was effected, at very full prices. Foreign wheat changed hands slowly, on former terms. Barley and malt were steady in value and demand. Good sound oats advanced 6d. per quarter, but maize was unchanged in value. Beans and peas commanded a slow sale, at late rates. Flour was unaltered in price, but there was a fair demand for American barrels.

English Currencies.—Wheat, 40s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 50s. to 68s.; oats, 21s. to 32s.; beans, 40s. to 50s.; peas, 39s. to 42s. per quarter. Flour, 24s. to 47s. per 280lb.

Averages this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 270; barley, 430; beans, 40; peas, 20 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 10,370; barley, 960; oats, 9610; maize, 8830; beans, 2230 qrs.; flour, 7850 barrels.

Imported Averages of Grain.—75,477 quarters of English wheat sold last week, at an average price of 49s. 8d.; 18,136 barley, at 37s. 8d.; and 4193 oats, at 24s. 7d. per quarter.

Sticks.—The market has ruled dull and inactive, and without quotable change in the value of any description.

Colonial Produce.—There has been a steady inquiry for strong refining sugars, which have commanded very full rates. Refined goods are unaltered in price. Tea has sold on former terms, the demand having been moderately active. Coffee has come forward freely, and has met a steady inquiry for good colony sorts. Cocoa and rice have ruled dull.

Hay and Straw.—There was only a moderate supply on offer at to-day's market; nevertheless, the trade was inactive, but prices were rather firmer:—Prime old hay, 126s. to 137s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime clover, 130s. to 142s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 117s. to 125s.; prime new second-cut clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 115s. 1 and straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled quiet, and values have had a downward tendency. Brandy is unaltered in value.

Hops.—The new crop has come forward freely, and the trade, on the whole, has ruled steady, at firm quotations. Foreign hops and yearlings have been neglected.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £30 5s. spot, and £29 10s. to £29 15s. last three months; English brown rape, £11 10s.; and £10 10s. to £11 for last three months. Palm oil scarce, at £59 10s. for fine Lagos. Olive oils have been in active request.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. for Y.C. on the spot; 43s. 5d. for last three months; and 44s. for January–March.

Coals.—Newcastle, 17s. 3d.; Sunderland, 16s. 3d. to 19s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There were fair average supplies of stock on sale here to-day, the condition of which was generally inferior, and to effect sales rather earlier terms had to be submitted to. With respect to beasts, there was a moderate supply. Prime breeds being scarce, late rates were with difficulty supported; while, on the other hand, inferior animals being plentiful, an inactive inquiry was experienced, and in some instances a slight reduction was accepted. There was a fair show of sheep in the pens, which came to hand also in very poor condition; consequently the demand was slow, and prices ruled with declining tendency. Calves and pigs met a quiet sale, at scarcely previous currencies.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 10d.; quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total Supply:—English: Beasts, 560; sheep, 4100; calves, 84; pigs, 83. Foreign: Beasts, 510; sheep, 670; calves, 260.



## THE FRENCH BEGGAR-GIRL.

The picture, entitled "God Will Reward You!" which has been engraved for this week's Paper, from the photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., is the work of a French artist, M. C. Brun. Indeed, the French character of its three figures, as well as of its prevailing sentiment, will be apparent to the experienced observer. Some English readers may, perhaps, be reminded of certain passages in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," by the spirit in which this simple incident of the easiest possible charity—dropping a single sou, from the window of a comfortable house, into a beggar-girl's uplifted hand—is exalted into a deed of sublime compassion and devotion. That plump child of five years, whom a governess or elder sister indulges with the office of bestowing this halfpenny bounty, and whose conscious piety, as shown in the expression of the pretty little face, seems not loth to accept the tribute of a humble bene-

diction, should be taught the practice of a more thoughtful and more useful kindness. In the judgment of some of our most benevolent and enlightened philanthropists, few actions can be more mischievous than this of indiscriminately giving away money to young persons who ask for it in the public street under the pretext of destitution. There is a terrible amount of distress to be relieved amongst us in every hard season; but the administration of charitable help is a task which requires much personal care, strict inquiry, and judicious consideration, as well as an open purse, with an open hand and heart. The late Archbishop Whately, who was among the most liberal, and not the least wise, of Protestant prelates in Ireland, was accustomed to remark:—"Well, I have committed many sins and many blunders in my life; but there is one wrong thing I never yet did—that is, I never gave a penny to a beggar in the street!" This was no small boast for a clergyman residing in Dublin, where the beggars are so pertinacious and have

such coaxing ways. The example represented by M. Brun's picture must not be taken as a proof that "they manage these things better in France."

## RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

In an article, urging careful supervision, of the many relief funds which have been provided for the relief of the sick and wounded on the Continent, the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes:—

"Two months have not yet elapsed since the National Society was formed at Willis's Rooms, and already upwards of £200,000 has been poured into its exchequer irrespective of the contributions in kind, the medical comforts and hospital necessities, and, above all, the voluntary aid of the nurses and other assistants, which would, if represented in cash, considerably swell the amount. But in addition to this association there are many other funds established to promote the



THE WAR: SHOOTING WOUNDED HORSES AFTER A BATTLE

same or kindred objects which present an equally forcible argument for the need of careful supervision in the matter; and a list of them may not be without interest.

In the first place, we have a series of committees collecting money and disbursing it for the special relief of the French army. The most prominent among them is the 'Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires,' with its central office at the Palais de l'Industrie at Paris—M. le Comte de Flavigny as its president, Madame la Maréchale Canrobert as its vice-president, and Messrs. Piesse and Lubin as its London representatives. Secondly, there is the 'Souscription Française en Angleterre,' with a London committee headed by Messrs. Ch. Devaux and Co., of 62, King William-street. Thirdly, we find an appeal for the 'Société Française d'Angleterre pour les Blessés Français,' with its central office at 13, Rue du Helder, Paris, and a London committee, of which M. Léon Clerc is chairman, dating from 5, Red Lion-square. The fourth fund is being raised in connection with the 'French Protestant Evangelical Committee in Paris,' the Rev. J. du Pontet de la Harpe, a clergyman of the French Protestant Church in London, being the local secretary, and M. A. von Glehn, of Mincing-lane, the treasurer. A fifth appeal comes from the 'French National Committee,' of 9, Old Compton-street, Soho, for funds to assist

Frenchmen to return to their country to defend it, to enable their families to return to their native homes, and to aid their wives and children when left in England. Of this organisation, which, of course, differs slightly in its nature from those previously mentioned, M. Marc Ratazzi appears to be the leader.

"Sixthly, the 'Colonial and Continental Church Society,' a body which provides English clergymen for Continental chaplaincies, asks for aid in money and material, to be dispensed mainly by its agents at Dusseldorf and elsewhere. The seventh fund, and the most important of those for the Prussian soldiers, is the 'German Association in Aid of the Wounded and Destitute,' with Baron Schröder as its chairman, which has already received a very large sum, and is still actively at work. The eighth fund is the 'Hilfsverein für verwundete Krieger,' at 30, Stainton-terrace, St. Pancras, chiefly, of course, supported by Germans. The ninth is the 'Victoria Stiftung,' established by the Crown Princess of Prussia, to provide for the wives and children of the absent German soldiers, of which Mrs. Salis Schwabe is the English representative. Tenthly, there is the 'Exhibition of Pictures for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of German Soldiers,' to which a fund is attached, with Mr. T. J. Gullick as honorary secretary. The eleventh organisation is a 'Ladies' Committee for the Relief of the

Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers of both Armies," of which Mrs. Russell Gurney and Mrs. Salis Schwabe are the treasurers. The 'French Refugees' Fund,' for the aid of young women of respectable French families who have reached London from Paris friendless and destitute, is the twelfth and one of the most recent funds, having only been established during the past week by the Marchioness of Lothian and other ladies. Of the same nature, although more immediately calling for the support of Englishmen, is the 'British Charitable Fund in Paris,' forming the thirteenth on our list, its main purpose being the relief of English ladies and others who have been deprived of their means of livelihood by the recent events in Paris and the neighbourhood. Mrs. Thudichum's appeal for the 'Field Hospital at Bingen,' and a similar call for help from Dr. Laserson, of the Cottage Hospital, Tottenham, who has gone to the field of war with some nurses from his establishment, make the fourteenth and fifteenth funds now before the public, in addition to which there are doubtless others privately managed of which no description has been given in the papers.

"Here, then, we have, including the National Association, no fewer than sixteen societies either established or locally represented in England."



## GENERAL VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN.

The military command of the North German provinces, during the present war, has been held by General Vogel von Falkenstein, who superintended all the coast defences, on land, against the expected attack by the French fleets in the Baltic and in the North Sea. He has a high reputation for energy and ability, having been the officer appointed in 1866 to command the Prussian army of the Main, when he intercepted the Hanoverian army on its way to join Bavaria, and, by his skilful dispositions, made its brave defence at Langensalza unavailing. After having obtained the capitulation of the Hanoverian army, Falkenstein marched southward against the Seventh and Eighth Federal Corps, including the army of Bavaria, under Prince Charles, who had the gallant Von der Tann for the chief of his staff. The Prussian army of the Main had 50,000 men, with 96 guns; the Seventh Federal Corps, 50,000 men, with 136 guns; and the Eighth Federal Corps, 49,000 men, and 134 guns. Between June 14 and July 15, Falkenstein had so ably disposed of his resources that he had cleared the country as far as Frankfort of Federal troops, defeating two armies, of which each was as strong as his own, in two principal and several minor actions, and had driven his adversaries further asunder. The people of Frankfort found Falkenstein a very hard master. He knew that Prussia was not loved, and he did not spare the wealthy citizens. He suppressed newspapers, abolished the armed unions, and laid such heavy contributions upon the ancient free city that the press of Europe protested, and the Burgomaster committed suicide. The state of affairs in Bohemia just then required a strong hand to deal with them, and Falkenstein was recalled and made Military Governor of that kingdom during the Prussian occupation. The existing Prussian Government, whatever it may have done for the



THE WAR: GENERAL VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN.

consolidation of the German nationality, has not shown itself particularly tolerant of free opinion in political matters. The recent arrest of Herr Jacoby, at Königsberg, for the offence of making a speech, at a public meeting, against the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, is an example of Falkenstein's arbitrary rule. In the provinces of the interior, we believe, a less stringent mode of administration still prevails, and civil liberties are not quite suspended.

It is stated that General Vogel von Falkenstein will now take command of a German army in the South of France.

Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., began the half yearly inspection of the forces in Chatham district on Saturday last, the day being devoted to the inspection of the second battalion of the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regiment. In the afternoon the whole of the officers and men were drawn up on Chatham lines, where they were inspected in light infantry and field-day manoeuvres. On Monday Major-General Brownrigg began his inspection of the Royal Engineers and the Mounted Engineers now at the School of Military Engineering. The following companies of Engineers are now at Chatham: The 6th, 23rd, 28th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th. These companies, with the C troop of Mounted Engineers, and a section of the B troop, were drawn up on the parade-ground in the morning, and were minutely inspected by the General. He afterwards witnessed the sword exercise performed by the officers and the staff of non-commissioned officers. He was much pleased with the way in which these exercises were executed, and said he had not seen any surpass them. In the afternoon General Brownrigg inspected the various schools for the instruction of officers and men, the regimental books, and the offices, &c. The inspection was resumed on Tuesday, when the troops executed a number of movements.



THE WAR: TOWN OF MEZIERES.



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The price includes (1) packing-cases of tin and wood; (2) a suitable tuning hammer or key; (3) a tuning-fork; (4) some additional strings; (5) a book on tuning and preserving the instrument; (6) and the carriage to the docks.

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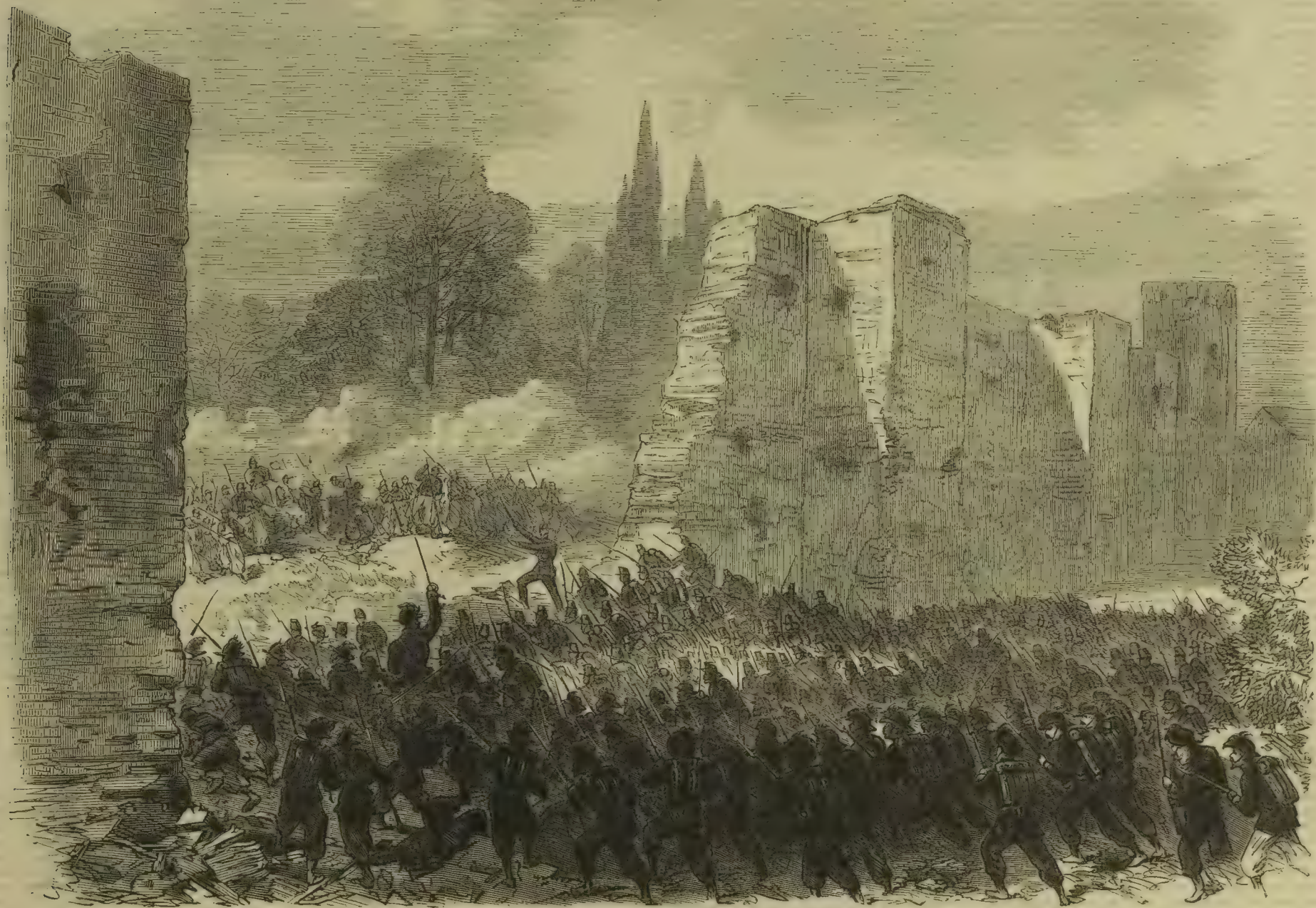
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## NOTICE.

The New Edition of



THE CAPTURE OF ROME.



ITALIAN TROOPS STORMING A BREACH IN THE CITY WALLS AT THE VILLA BUONAPARTE.



STORMING THE GATE OF SAN GIOVANNI IN LATERANO.



## THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

The city of Rome, as the readers of this Journal know, was taken from the foreign troops in the Papal service on Tuesday, the 20th ult., by a very superior force of the Royal Italian army, under General Cadorna. This force had previously occupied all the remaining towns and provinces of the Papal dominion—Viterbo, Civita Castellana, and Civita Vecchia, to the north; Frosinone and Velletri, to the south; leaving only the capital city to be conquered. The whole army sent out for this purpose numbered 50,000 soldiers, in five divisions, about equal in their strength, led by Generals Mazé de la Roche, Cosenz, Ferrero, Angioletti, and Bixio, under the general command of General Cadorna. The division of Bixio approached Rome from Civita Vecchia, and kept on the left or west bank of the Tiber; the division of Angioletti came from the south, out of the Neapolitan territory; but the others, which had entered the Papal States from Umbria or Tuscany, approached the city on its eastern side. It was therefore ordered that Bixio should attack the western gate, called Porta San Pancrazio, by which the French took the city in 1849, and that Angioletti should attack the gate of St. John Lateran; while the rest of the army should attack Porta San Lorenzo, Porta Pia, and a part of the city wall, between Porta Pia and Porta Salara, close to the Villa Buonaparte, where the Papal Zouaves had taken up their position. The garrison, not including some of the Pope's Italian troops who refused to fight, numbered above 9000 men—the Zouaves, the carabinieri, the Antibes Legion, the dragoons, the squadriglieri (said to be recruited from the inmates of prisons), and the gendarmes; but it is probable that not more than half of these were actually engaged. They were Frenchmen, Bavarians, Swiss, and Belgians. The gates of the city were barricaded and fortified by ramparts of earth, as in 1867, when Garibaldi was expected to attack them.

The defence was commanded by the General Baron Kanzer, a German officer, holding the post of pro-Minister of War. The garrison had sixty pieces of artillery; and the walls, forming a complete circuit of thirteen miles about the city, are of great height and thickness, and of solid brick masonry, having been erected, for the most part, in the times of the ancient Roman Empire, chiefly in the reign of Aurelian. Nevertheless, they could not long withstand the attack of a modern army, bringing up all its batteries within eighty yards of the city walls and gates. The artillery fire of the besiegers, which began at five o'clock in the morning, was accompanied by a sharp interchange of musket-bullets, with loss of life on both sides, between the Papal Zouaves and the Italian Bersagliers and troops of the Line. This went on till about ten o'clock in the forenoon, by which time each division of the Italian forces had succeeded in destroying a gate or opening a breach, and was enabled thereby to force its way into the city, without much resistance of hand-to-hand fighting. One of our illustrations, from a sketch by a correspondent residing at Rome, shows the assault on the breach made in the city wall at the gardens of the Villa Musignano, or Villa Buonaparte, a house formerly belonging to some of the Bonaparte family; and where the Emperor Napoleon III., as Prince Charles Louis Napoleon, resided in 1831, with his elder brother, being engaged with him in the Roman insurrection of that period. This house stands just within the city walls, near the Porta Pia, by which lies the road to the Villa Albani, and to the Church and catacombs of Santa Agnese. The detachment of Italian troops employed here was the Modena Brigade, consisting of the 40th and 41st Regiments of the Line, and the 34th Bersagliers, or sharpshooters—the latter distinguished in uniform by the round hat, with a drooping cock's feather, and the dark green jacket and knickerbockers. The breach made in the wall at this place was forty yards wide. The Zouaves, who had hoisted the French flag over the Villa Buonaparte, kept up a continual fire, through loopholes or behind ramparts, against the Italians, stationed in the gardens of neighbouring villas outside the walls. They did the same at Porta Pia, at San Michele, near Porta San Pancrazio, and at the other points of attack; but they made a hasty retreat when the barricades and gates were knocked down, and the assailants rushed in to charge them with the bayonet. The whole number of killed, on the Italian side, was but twenty-one, including three officers; and 117 wounded, of whom five were officers. One of those who fell, Lieutenant Valenziani, was a Roman exile. Of the Papal troops, it is reported six Zouaves were killed, and twenty or thirty wounded. By orders of the Pope, expressly given to General Kanzer, they capitulated as soon as the Italians had entered the city. They gave up their arms, and were sent away from Rome, next day, to the port of Civita Vecchia, whence they were conveyed by sea to Marseilles. The Castle of St. Angelo was consigned to Italian troops. One division of the Italian army remained to occupy Rome; the rest were conducted to other parts of the country. The Romans have voted in favour of their union with the kingdom of Italy. The Pope still remains at the Vatican, having published, through Cardinal Antonelli, his protest against these proceedings. The Roman nobles, with Prince Borghese at their head, seem to acquiesce in the change of Government.

A provincial grand lodge of Freemasons was held at Newcastle yesterday week, the occasion being the installation of Earl Percy as Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland and Durham. The sum of £100 was voted to the various charities of the town.

At the end of the late Session an Act was passed to amend the law relating to the extradition of criminals, in the surrender to foreign States of persons accused or convicted of the commission of certain crimes within the jurisdiction of such States, and to the trial of criminals surrendered by foreign States to this country. The Act contains twenty-seven sections and three schedules. Five statutes on the same subject are repealed. A list of the crimes to which the new law is applicable is given of nearly every description, from murder to cases of fraud. Where an arrangement has been made with a foreign State with respect to the surrender of any fugitive criminal, her Majesty may, by order in Council, direct the Act to apply in the case of such foreign State. The Secretary of State may, by order under his hand, require a police magistrate to issue a warrant. "If the Secretary of State is of opinion that the offence is one of a political character, he may, if he thinks fit, refuse to send any such order, and may also at any time order a fugitive criminal accused or convicted of such offence to be discharged from custody." A police magistrate is to hear the case in the same manner, and have the same jurisdiction and power, as in an indictable offence committed in England. The magistrate may take evidence to show that the crime is an offence of a political character, or is not an extradition crime. By this Act a warrant of a police magistrate may be executed in any part of the United Kingdom, as if the same had been issued or indorsed by a justice having jurisdiction where it was executed.

## WAR SKETCHES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(From the "Times.")

However the war may have thrown out the calculations of others, it found the managers of the most popular place of amusement in the world ready and prepared. To them it was only another string to an already many-thonged bow. With happy audacity they added it to their programme, in no unscrupulous spirit of money-making, but in laudable consistency with their usual practice of studying and ministering, without in the least pandering, to the public taste. The Crystal Palace Company could, no doubt, have made most objectionable capital out of the war had they so chosen. One very sensitive correspondent has, indeed, taken exception to a blaze of fireworks called the blowing up of the bridge of Kehl, but, in our opinion, he has run his head against a very harmless matter. Besides the above pyrotechnic splendour, the war department of the Palace comprises, as our readers know, a gigantic map, which must have given thousands a lesson in geography, a magazine of arms well worth seeing, and now a gallery of sketches, in their way admirable and unique.

It occurred to the Palace authorities that the original sketches of the many excellent Engravings relating to the war which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and the Graphic were curiosities worth seeing, and which the public would come and see. Application was accordingly made to the proprietors of these papers for the loan of the drawings; they were cheerfully lent, have been framed and arranged, and form a collection of some 140 sketches. A paragraph prefixed to the catalogue well says that "they have a far higher interest than many more finished productions, as they were taken on the spot, at the risk of life and limb," and the artists deserve the thanks, if not "of the world," at any rate of the readers of the papers they belong to. We may also say that this country has every reason to be proud of the two journals we have named, for in few things can England boast a more decided superiority than in illustrated papers. America is far behind us in this respect. It is only necessary to turn over, for instance, a file of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, boasting itself to be incomparably the best in the New World, to see how fortunate we are both in our artists and engravers; and a visit to the sketches at the Crystal Palace will give those who know least of art some idea of the difficulties an artist in the field and his engraver at home have to contend with, and of the high qualities necessary in both to produce even a picture which the spoilt public hardly glances at a second time.

Of the sketches now exhibited a certain proportion have evidently had a full amount of time and labour bestowed on them, many have been done in a hurry, and some, no doubt, actually under fire. Of the first class we would refer our readers to the groups of Prussian cavalry and infantry, Nos. 1 and 2. These sketches are very good; the attitudes of the soldiers are easy and natural, and more is given than merely the uniforms of the different corps. The artist has caught the distinctive build and general bearing of horse and foot soldiers; inside the uniforms he has put the very men who wear them. The grouping in this sort of sketches is generally managed no better than a tailor's fashion-plate, but here pains have been taken with it, and the drawing, though executed for the formal purpose of showing the dress of the various corps, not only does this accurately but makes a well-composed picture to boot. The "Charge of the 8th French Cuirassiers at Wörth" has also been done at leisure, and is not only carefully finished but bold and spirited. Drawings of this kind are, of course, purely fancy pictures, done to order, and for that reason are generally lively enough without being very characteristic in execution. This one seems as though it might, though we know it could not, have been done from life. The officer and horse in the foreground are bold and exceedingly original.

But, as we did not go to Sydenham to see sketches drawn in the ordinary way, we soon turned from work done in a room to work done, or at all events begun, out of doors and in the field. By far the greater number of the sketches come under this head; and—though the artists, one and all, show talent and readiness, and succeed well in transferring what they see to paper—there can be no question that the palm belongs to Mr. Simpson, who has, we believe, been for many years on the staff of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. He is, as they say, good all round. Some of his views of scenery are perfect in their way; take, for instance, the "Bird's-Eye View of Metz" and the "Valley of the Moselle at Metz," Nos. 38 and 39. These, it is evident, were easily and quickly done; and yet nothing can be truer than their drawing. There is nothing bare about them; the details are just sufficiently touched in, and there is no misjudging of distance, the common fault of these attempts. Some of the artists, however cleverly they sketch, must be the despair of their engravers, to whom they leave all the work; but Mr. Simpson's outlines are distinct and firm in his roughest drawings; his hand is always sure, and never falls into a vague rendering of effect; he gives the engravers the lines they want. His method is to sketch the outlines with a common pen and to wash in the rest with Indian ink. This last he manages most cleverly and effectively; and, though several others pursue the same plan, none are nearly so skilled as he. The "Charge of Prussian Cavalry," No. 128, is an excellent specimen of what may be done with inks; the high lights are touched in with body-colours, which wonderfully sets off a drawing and turns rough work into fine. The "Burning of Bazeilles," No. 95, is an admirable sketch: this, "Despatches from the Front," "Arrival of Wounded at Metz," and the "French Troops Leaving Nancy," Nos. 48, 46, and 53, would be acquisitions to any portfolio. In No. 53, by a mere smudge of Indian ink, the light is excellently managed.

Mr. Sydney Hall's drawings are good, but he gives a great deal of work to the engraver; and we are inclined to think that next to Mr. Simpson comes a French artist, who contributes some sketches of crowds, which are done with minuteness and freedom, a clear outline to every figure, and the whole mass instinct with life and motion. It was a French artist, but not, we think, this one, who sent the sketch from which was produced the engraving of the capitulation of Sedan which appeared in the Graphic. This sketch, more than any other, gives one the idea of having been done under fire, consisting as it does of a few lines dashed off in a tremendous hurry on a fragment of paper. The "Prussians Crossing the Rhine," No. 56, shows what may be done with white and black pencils and tinted paper. No. 98 is the very beau ideal of the work an artist in the field ought to send home for the engraver; and we must not omit to notice two figures—a cavalry and an infantry soldier—who are hung on the left of the doorway.

The visitor who has seen the engravings of which these sketches are the originals will be impressed quite as much with the skill of the engraver as with that of the artist. He will notice several instances in which the latter has made alterations in the picture, but in all cases without much impairing its correctness. In the engraving of the "Burning of Bazeilles" a horse has been moved from its place in the drawing, and the "Capitulation of Sedan" has been considerably

altered. But in all cases the engraver does more than second the efforts of the artist; and a survey of these sketches convinces us that a newspaper with good engravers and inferior artists will turn out better and more faithful pictures than one whose artists are excellent, but whose engravers can only copy what is before them. The engraver who works from field drawings must complete them as he goes; it must be his constant endeavour to repair the haste of the artist. Mr. Simpson's method unquestionably leaves the engraver least to do; for with his pen he gives firmness of outline, and with his Indian ink light and shade. Although we get no more, and in many cases not half as much, in the sketches than we have already had in the engravings, they are well worth a visit. They bring us, without doubt, nearer to the tremendous events they portray. The rude and hasty scrawl on a crumpled bit of paper of the capitulation of Sedan, with its terrible dashes for exploding shells and the scratches that do duty for outline, give us a better idea than did the engravings which produced it of the confusion and terror which enveloped that final scene. Besides this, it is reassuring to see with our own eyes that the illustrations served out to us every week are one and all actually from pictures taken abroad, for there have been unworthy suspicions that of a large proportion the originals were produced on the premises.

[The writer of the above article has been led into error and confused by the indiscriminate way in which the sketches have been placed for exhibition. "The Surrender of Sedan," a sketch so often referred to and attributed to another journal, was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 17. It is the work of M. Moullin, who is also the author of No. 98, "the very beau ideal of the work an artist ought to send home." That also appeared in our Number of Sept. 17. M. Moullin was taken prisoner at Sedan, but, being a civilian, was soon liberated. The other French artist referred to is M. Jules Pelcoq, who has furnished numerous illustrations to our pages. The highly-commended Nos. 95, 48, 46, and 53 are all the work of Mr. W. Simpson, who is now in Strasbourg. The collection also contains many sketches by Mr. R. T. Landells, who has followed the Crown Prince of Prussia through the campaign, and is now at the headquarters in Versailles. "The Prussians Crossing the Rhine" (No. 56) is by Mr. G. H. Andrews, another of our special staff. These sketches, published in this Paper, have been made under all sorts of difficulties, and not without personal risk, and even peril, to the artists, one having been under arrest no less than eleven times. They at once dispel the suspicion as to their having been "produced on the premises," and carry with them abundant evidence of truthfulness, and are authentic public records of the "tremendous events they portray."—ED. I.L.N.]

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 1:—

In London the births of 2216 children (1099 boys and 1117 girls) were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1277. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1990, and the deaths 1237 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2189 births and 1361 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 27 above, and the deaths 84 below, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 366 deaths, including 13 from smallpox, 14 from measles, 171 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 15 from croup, 13 from whooping-cough, 14 from typhus, 22 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 10 from simple continued fever, 8 from erysipelas, and 37 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" 1 death was registered. At the beginning of the quarter just now closed the deaths from scarlet fever averaged about 100 per week; since then the fatality of the disease has steadily increased up to its present average of 165 deaths per week. Fifty-one deaths resulted from violence: of these 38 were accidental, including 15 by fractures, 3 by drowning, 8 (infants) by suffocation, and 6 by burns or scalds, among which latter were the four persons burnt to death by the house taking fire in Liverpool-street, City, on the 27th ult. Six suicides were registered.

During the week 5187 births and 3026 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 24 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 30 per 1000; Bradford, 23; Manchester, 22; Salford, 22; London, 21; Birmingham, 16; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 19; Leeds, 28; Portsmouth, 14; Sheffield, 21; Hull, 27; Wolverhampton, 17; Bristol, 26; Nottingham, 22; Sunderland, 18; Leicester, 30; and Norwich, 34. Scarlet fever caused 303 deaths in the seventeen towns, against 280 in the preceding week; 21 out of 87 deaths in Bristol, 14 out of 56 in Leicester, resulted from that disease. Fever (typhus, typhoid, relapsing, or simple continued) prevails extensively in several of the towns. The annual rate of mortality from fever during the last thirteen weeks has been in Leeds 20 per 1000 of the population; in Bradford, 20; Sheffield, 18; Liverpool, 16; Salford, 13; Bristol, 12; Manchester, 11; Birmingham, 7; and London, 7. Not a single death from smallpox occurred last week in either of the towns except London. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 18 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 20 per 1000; and in Dublin, 23.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 24th ult. was 22 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Sept. 6 were 304 (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 19 per 1000.

One rarely sees an envelope with an embossed postage-stamp, yet an enormous number are used. The public are at liberty to send their own paper to the stamp office to be impressed with postage-stamps, and in the financial year 1868-9 upwards of 11,000,000 stamps were impressed on envelopes provided by the public.

The representative body of the Irish Church have published a fresh list of subscriptions, in which there are some remarkable donations. The Marquis of Downshire, for instance, subscribes £5000; and Lord O'Neill, the Bishop of Tuam, the Dean of Ripon, Lords Bloomfield, Darnley, Dunsany, Fortescue, Powercourt, and Rathdonnell, Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., and Mr. H. Bruen, M.P., subscribe £1000 each. There is a large number of £500, £200, and £100 subscriptions. The representative body have again commenced their onerous duties, and a large increase of their resources is immediately expected. Comment is made on the absence of contributions of importance from England. Congregational collections are about to be actively originated throughout Ireland. The donations exceed £30,000.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The dwarfing of all subjects hitherto of domestic interest by the one great subject of the hour has necessarily extended to those extra-Parliamentary utterances which in the dull season are accepted so readily in London as contributions from the provinces. Up to within a few days members of Parliament, in the gross, have rather hung back, and deferred their intercommunications with their constituents until such time as they would be more welcome to newspaper readers. Still, there were early speakers, and, amongst them, Mr. Jacob Bright delivered himself in a style of opinion which is, to say the least, not very usual with him, especially when he was treating of the subject of war; for he pronounced that which was now raging as exceptional in its character, and having within it the elements of results which would tend to the ultimate benefit of "peoples;" using that word in the sense in which it is spoken by the professors of liberty and fraternity; the final word of the triad, "equality," not being so frequent on the lips of professors of democracy as the other two. One of the most noted, and perhaps notable, of outdoor displays of membership was, until now, the circuit which the members for Oxfordshire were accustomed to make, because it was expected that Mr. Henley would give forth some oracular saying or some opinion so quaint as to be droll, but with point in the humour. They were wont to be chronicled as visiting three different places in their county, probably with a view of showing emblematically that the constituency was what is called a three-cornered one; but this year, so far as the metropolis generally knows, only one development of theirs has been chronicled; and on that occasion, naturally enough, the sword was predominant over the toga, inasmuch as Colonel North, talking vigorous army criticism, was apparently more profuse and more apt than Mr. Henley, who was only solemn, and did not illustrate the past or predict with any confidence for the future. Any one who is familiar with Mr. Winterbotham's speaking, which has gained him so marked a position in the House, will comprehend how well he told a tale of his personal experiences of the war at a meeting in Gloucestershire; and it was satisfactory to learn from him that, though no one carried on so smart and telling a guerrilla opposition to the Education Bill last Session, he has come to the conclusion that it is a good measure. It should not be omitted to state that twice Mr. Disraeli, in Bucks, has laid down solemnly the doctrine of the necessity of providing water-tanks for agricultural cottages; and that Mr. Bernal Osborne, at Waterford—of the peacefulness and gentleness of which he has had some special experience—has been condemning the present war as unchristian, and arguing how civilised Christians and neutral nations, which, as he puts them, do not seem to be identical, should conduct themselves at this juncture.

The dispersion of Ministers over the country has in one or two instances been the means of getting from them utterances which would have been withheld, if they had been, as some people required, at their desks in Whitehall, taking the directions of the permanent officials in the administration of their departments. Thus Mr. Lowe has, while enjoying a fling in the Highlands, received the freedom of the city of Elgin and availed himself of it to assume to state opinions on affairs generally, and to manage so sophistically that what is most to be gathered from his address is that neutrality is a semi-religion with a Finance Minister. What was most remarkable in his speech was that, as is often his custom, he quoted poetry profusely in a hard, crabbed, unsympathetic way, which would make the authors whose verse he delivers, if they heard him, repent that they had ever written them. But the honour of throwing off the Ministerial reticence which has been so much complained of at present remains with Mr. Bruce, who has been starring, as it were, in the principal places of the county of Renfrew, coming out with a force and diffuseness that are at least abnormal with him. The truth is that the Home Secretary, being the best abused, indeed, the only abused, member of the Cabinet, was, in a manner, on his defence. No doubt he did not go minutely into the philosophy of his inefficiency to revolutionise the cabs of the metropolis, which is the most urgent subject of attack on him, but he did something to justify himself against the assertion that he has failed to bring to fruition all his nascent attempts at legislation. Those who understand the workings of Parliament, and know that in his department the Home Secretary is the most hard-worked official in the Ministry, can bear witness to the untiring toil of Mr. Bruce in the last Session, and can bear witness that the abortiveness of the legislation in his hands, was his misfortune, not really his fault; while his haggard countenance and drooping form in the last days of July, showed that at least he had laboured, even though it was after the manner of Sisyphus. It was, perhaps, tactical; though, perhaps also, not very informative, that he should leave the Home Office as soon as he could and discuss Foreign Affairs, and the War Office and its doings—subjects certain to attract attention and divert it from his own department.

No one, it is believed, has asserted that the Prime Minister has not been, technically, at his post during the vacation; for if France can be, after a fashion, governed from Tours, surely England can be Ministerially attended to from Walmer. Doubtless for some time Mr. Gladstone was as reticent as could be, and he very distinctly declined to visit and address his constituents at Greenwich, at present possibly for the same reasons which have caused the cessation of Ministerial whitebait dinners in that suburban town for the last two years, and which found an illustration in the curiously riotous and dissatisfactory proceedings of an assemblage to which Sir David Salomons, the Parliamentary colleague of the Premier, addressed himself lately, almost in vain. At length, however, Mr. Gladstone has broken silence, and under singular circumstances. For he has received a deputation from various amalgamated bodies of the working classes, which have been getting up and carrying out public meetings (demonstrations is what they are commonly called) expressive of a desire for peace and sympathy for France, in which no sentiments have been more unanimously and rapturously cheered than those which demanded an immediate Republic for France and a proximate one for England. There, too, were constant insinuations, and something more, of distrust in the Ministry, which, as they said, the working classes had created, and these opinions were boldly and frankly avowed by the representatives of those assemblages when they stood face to face with Mr. Gladstone, who might well be supposed at that moment fully to have comprehended the feelings of Frankenstein. He was equal to the occasion—one of great delicacy—particularly when it is considered how such an interview with the Prime Minister of England might be viewed by the absolute Monarchies of the Continent, and delivered a masterly exposition of the policy of the Government, which it seems was satisfactory to some of the leaders who were present, though Mr. Odger, with all the bloom of French Republicanism fresh upon him, denounced it as illogical, Whiggish, and smacking of dynastic influence, so that so far the Prime Minister is, *ex cathedra*, condemned by a popular oracle.

## MUSIC.

The two provincial festivals of the year, at Hereford and Birmingham—in August and September—which followed close on the termination of the London season (both fully noticed in this Journal at the time) were succeeded by an almost total cessation of musical performances other than those at the Crystal Palace, where music reigns, with more or less importance, nearly all the year round. By the operas given there in the new theatre, under the direction of Mr. G. Perren, the interval between the close of the summer and the commencement of the autumn season has been sufficiently occupied to minister to the amusement of permanently resident audiences and transient visitors. Repetitions of operas previously heard, and a version of Gounod's two-act opera comique, "La Colombe," under the title of "The Pet Dove," have occupied the time until last week, when the fifteenth season of the Saturday afternoon concerts commenced, and worthily inaugurated a fresh career of London music—for with this the Sydenham performances may now be classed; the facility and rapidity of transit almost annihilating the short distance from town. For many years these excellent concerts have held the highest rank, and have especially identified the Crystal Palace with classical music and its worthiest interpretation. The band being permanently engaged and constantly playing and rehearsing in association, under the direction of one of the most zealous and painstaking of conductors (Mr. Manns), whose sympathies are strongly in favour of the best compositions, the result has long been such a perfect fusion of effect, such precision, delicacy, and light and shade in the performance of the great orchestral works of the classical masters, as was previously only to be heard at the principal German capitals or at the Paris Conservatoire. Mere correctness of execution will no more realise the spirit of a Beethoven symphony than mere verbal accuracy will suffice in the utterance of the sublime poetry of Milton or Shakespeare, the difficulty being even greater in the former than in the latter case, as involving simultaneous expression by many interpreters. To Mr. Manns and the Crystal Palace band the English public are indebted for the first worthy interpretation of the grandest series of tone-pictures ever produced by musical poet—the symphonies of Beethoven; as of many other orchestral works requiring sentiment and expression as well as technical skill in execution. Of these facts the public have long been aware, and it is perhaps scarcely necessary again to adduce them, except as a just tribute to the special merits of these concerts on the occasion of their commencing a new season.

The present series will consist of twenty-six performances, twelve before and fourteen after Christmas, the closing concert being fixed for April 22. This year being the hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth, special tribute is to be rendered to the composer by unusual prominence being given to his works, particularly by the performance of the whole of his nine grand symphonies in regular, although in interrupted, order.

At Saturday's concert the first symphony, in C major, was performed with a power and delicacy, a precision and refinement, that fully justified all the eulogiums now and previously bestowed on the orchestral playing at these concerts. In none of his works is the progress of Beethoven's genius more thoroughly or more interestingly illustrated than in his symphonies, which display, equally with his grand series of pianoforte sonatas, the gradual development from the pervading melodiousness and lucid form and treatment of the school of Mozart to that grand and vast idealism which soars beyond all rule and precedent, and in which Beethoven has revealed aspirations and sentiments hitherto unexpressed in music. The other selection from the composer at Saturday's concert was the fourth pianoforte concerto, in G major, equal in beauty, if not in higher attribute, to the unparalleled "Emperor" as his fifth concerto is now generally styled. The performance of the work referred to, by Mr. Charles Hallé, was worthy of the music and of the occasion. Higher finish and refinement, both in style and mechanism, could scarcely be realised; and the execution of the whole concerto, with the introduced cadenzas (Beethoven's own) was of a very exceptional order of executive and interpretative art. Mr. Hallé also played two unaccompanied solos—a "Momen Musicale" by Schubert (encored) and a tarantella by Stephen Heller. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new "Overture di Ballo," was performed for the first time here, and pleased as much as it did on its first hearing at the recent Birmingham Festival, for which it was expressly composed. The brightness and variety of its instrumentation, and the piquancy, without frivolity, of the dance themes which pervade the work, were again heard with universal pleasure. The other orchestral performances at Saturday's concert were the overture to "Oberon" and a march from Herr Lachner's first "Suite," which respectively commenced and terminated the programme. The vocal pieces were the soprano air, "I mourn as a dove," from Mr. Benedict's new oratorio, "St. Peter," and Balfe's ballad, "Phoebe the fair," both well sung by Miss Edith Wynne; the tenor song, "Oh! if there be," from Mr. J. F. Barnett's new cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," effectively given by Mr. Vernon Rigby; and Rossini's well-worn duet, "Mira la bianca luna," by the two singers just named.

A fresh series of performances of operas in English—twenty in number—is to be commenced in the new theatre of the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next; as before, under the direction of Mr. G. Perren, and including the co-operation, among other vocalists, of Misses Edith Wynne, Blanche Cole, and Arabella Smythe, and Madame Florence Lancia. During the series, "Der Freischütz," "The Mountain Sylph," "Fra Diavolo," and "Fidelio" will be produced—the latter opera being part of the tributary commemoration of the centenary of the composer's birth, already referred to.

The Gaiety Theatre is putting music prominently forward, among its other attractions. The compressed adaptation of Donizetti's "Betty," recently produced there—the principal characters represented by Madame Florence Lancia and Mr. W. H. Cummings—is to be followed by a version of Herold's "Zampa," which is announced for to-night (Saturday), with Mr. Santley in the principal part.

The New York papers contain glowing accounts of the enthusiasm excited there by the performances of Mlle. Christine Nilsson, which appears to have equalled that which attended the earlier appearances of Jenny Lind.

The Companionship of the Bath is to be conferred on Sir William Tite.

The Italian opera season in Dublin came to an end last Saturday night, when "Oberon" was performed for the benefit of Mlle. Titiens, who created a furore by substituting for encored pieces some of Moore's melodies, which, though seldom sung nowadays in private circles, and not often heard in places of public amusement, still possess a charm for people of all ranks. The great prima donna was detained on the stage long after the curtain fell, bowing her acknowledgments to an audience who appeared desirous to retain her for ever.

## THE THEATRES.

On Saturday the proprietor of the Holborn, Mr. Sefton Parry, reopened the theatre with a new piece, previously announced as written by himself, and named "Odds; what they won, who won, and who lost them." The piece is called "A new military and sporting drama, in four acts," and is composed of a number of characters engaged in the speculations of the Turf and agitated with the chances by which their fortunes are affected. They are one and all in a bustle, with no time for reflection, and urged on by a variety of forces to the brink of ruin. The dialogue, accordingly, is short and sharp, somewhat coarse, always hitting, and occasionally aiming at slang, which is intended for wit, or at any rate supplies its place. There is no pause in the action, no attempt at explanation, and the plot must be snatched at wherever the audience finds an opportunity. The time chosen for the commencement of the action is the eve of a steeplechase at Canterbury, at which Tom Shuttle, a retired linendraper's son (Mr. C. Kelly), proposes to ride his own horse, Jack-in-the-Box; but Tom is in difficulties, having forged the names of the acceptors to a bill on which he has borrowed money. He confides his anxiety to the Honourable Spencer Withers (Mr. P. Day), who determines to take advantage of the circumstance, by betting heavily against the horse and preventing its appearance in the race, procuring at the same time Tom's immediate arrest. He is thwarted, however, in these intentions by Miss Tilly Price (Miss Lydia Foote), who loves Tom and induces Augustus Jessamy (Miss Kate Bishop), who loves her, to ride the horse for him during his absence. In the second act the chase comes off, and Jessamy comes in first. In the third Tilly is hastening to London by rail, with the money acquired, to release Tom from the sponging-house, but is followed by Withers, who gets into the same carriage and struggles with her to obtain the cash; when Jessamy, who is in the next compartment, strikes him down under the steps of the carriage. This is the grand sensation scene, on which the success of the piece is supposed to depend. The fourth act simply puts doubtful matters into a fair way of settlement and presents us with Jessamy generously surrendering Tilly, who had promised him marriage, to his rival, Tom. The drama is crowded with characters who are merely accessories to the action, but which require careful acting. Among these is Major O'Shaunessy (Mr. E. Garden), Captain Cropper (Mr. Danby), Sir Carter Biffin (Mr. F. Robson), Le Chevalier Otard Dupuis (Mr. Parselle), and others. Mr. Parselle made a distinguished part of the Frenchman and contrived to throw into it so many characteristic traits that he completely individualised the portrait. We must not, however, confine ourselves to the gentlemen, for the ladies occupy prominent positions. We have already mentioned Miss L. Foote, as Tilly; and we have to add Mrs. Stephens as Miss Lavinia, an eccentric old maid; and Mrs. Ingledew (Miss Hughes), who achieves the possession of Captain Cropper by her artful, winning ways. These artists contributed greatly to the success of the piece, which gained on the audience as the action progressed, and will probably secure its position on the boards until Christmas.

The Holborn Amphitheatre also reopened on Saturday, when a crowded audience assembled to witness the feats of equestrian skill, which at this house have been better given than at any other within our remembrance. The excellence of the arrangements is deserving of all praise; nor have the proprietors depended on their past doings, but have decorated the building afresh and added new accommodation for their patrons. Their programme, however, is far too long for detail, and contains a variety of entertainment scarcely credible. Mr. James Jee is an equestrian of marvellous skill, and the brothers Lee are admirable clowns. Mlle. Charini is a fearless rider, and the Hicken family are clever acrobats. The animals are of remarkable merit. Caliph and the Hungarian ponies, for beauty, docility, and intelligence, have never been excelled. The elephant Papeta performs a number of tricks, and exhibits vocal accomplishments and musical abilities which compel admiration. Besides the two eccentric clowns above mentioned, there are four others, named Benham, Almonte, Stonette, and Prece, whose humours are mirth-provoking. These feats are accompanied with music from an excellent band; and, altogether, the performances may be described as classical in their way.

The Lyceum is closed, owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Falconer, who is suffering from paralysis.

The reopening of the Globe has been deferred until this evening.

A public library and museum, presented by Sir Peter Coats to the town of Paisley, was inaugurated last week. This edifice, which has just been completed, at a cost of £15,000, occupies a central position in High-street.

The Liverpool Cotton-Brokers' Association have unanimously resolved that any cotton-broker failing to pay 20s. in the pound from Oct. 1 shall cease to be a member of the Cotton-Brokers' Association.

The committee of the Marine Society have placed ten admissions to their training-ship Warspite, and the committee of the school-frigate Conway, stationed in the Mersey, have placed two free admissions, at the disposal of the Captain Relief Fund committee, for the children of seamen who perished with the ship.

The railway companies are cutting up Liverpool. In order to enable the Great Northern; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; and the Midland railways to compete with the London and North-Western line, they have purchased a large plot of property in the centre of the busiest portion of the town, including a part of Bold-street. This central station is to be approached by large tunnels, with shafts and sub-stations in different portions of the town.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent a fine self-righting life-boat, fully equipped, to Portloe, near Falmouth, on the coast of Cornwall. Its expense has been defrayed by a legacy of £500, left to the institution by the late Mr. Jacob Gorfenkile, of Brownlow-hill, near Liverpool. The life-boat was publicly launched, on Tuesday, at Portloe, Lady Agnes Jolliffe christening it. The institution has now thirty life-boats on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and hardly a winter passes without some of those boats rendering signal service in saving life from shipwreck.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., the new president of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, delivered his opening address yesterday week. He chose for his subject the union between science and labour. This union, he said, was far from being simple. It was not science that created labour or the industries flowing from it. On the contrary, science was the progeny of the industrial arts on one side, and on the other of the experiences and perceptions which gradually attached themselves to those arts. He then proceeded, by way of illustrating this view of the subject, to give an historical sketch of the development of the arts and sciences.





THE WAR A STREET IN STRASBOURG.

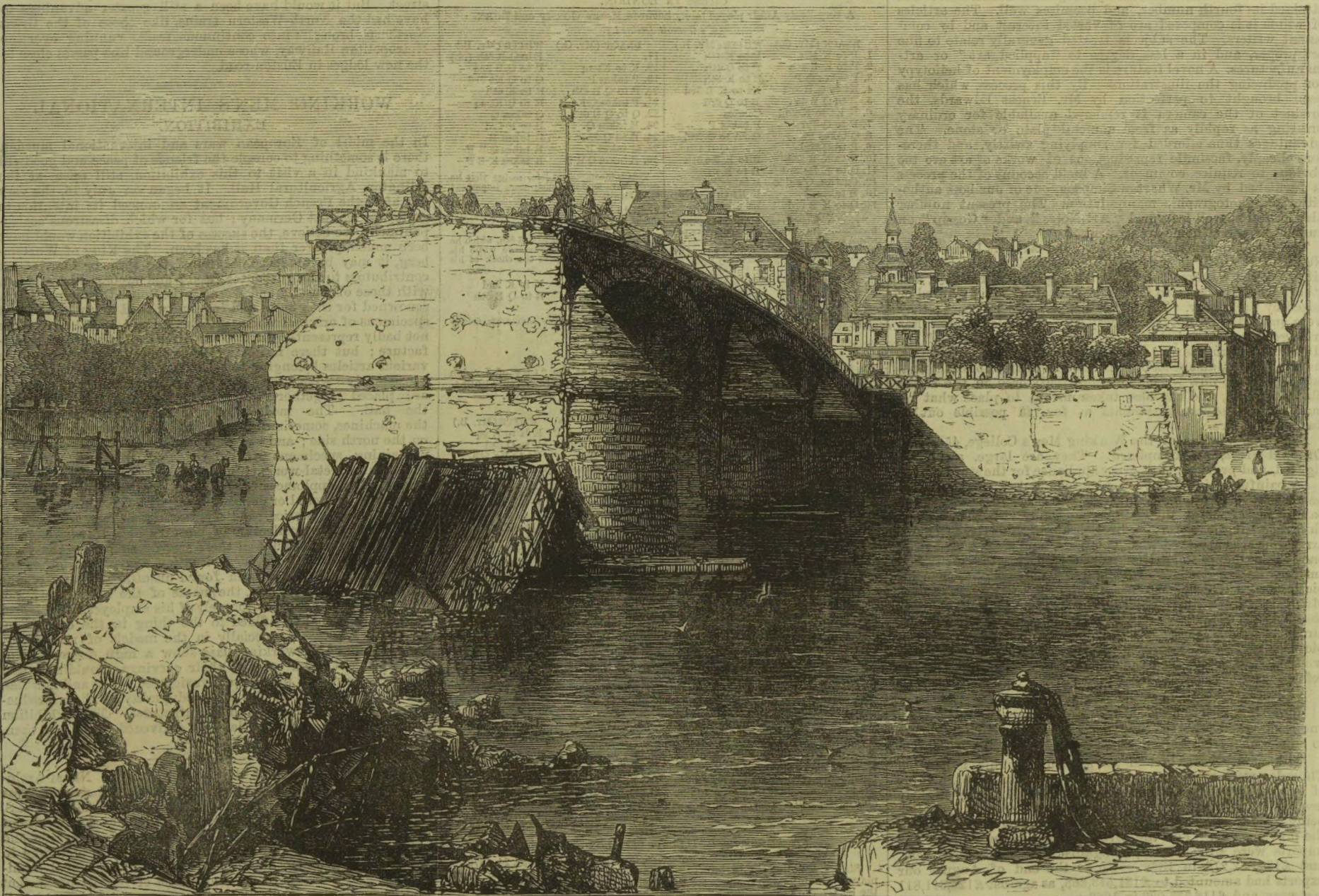


THE WAR: REDOUBT BEHIND CHATILLON CAPTURED BY THE BAVARIANS.





CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELMURST, THE RESIDENCE OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.



THE WAR: BRIDGE OVER THE SEINE AT CORDEIL, BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH.



## CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST.

The pretty village of Chiselhurst, adjoining Bromley, in Kent, is well suited by its retired situation, though scarcely more than a dozen miles from London, for the present abode of the Empress Eugénie and the young Prince Imperial. The house known as Camden Place, which has been taken as a temporary residence for the Empress Eugénie and her family, is an old-fashioned mansion in a small park adjoining the west side of the common at Chiselhurst. It received its name, says Mr. Britton, in his "Beauties of England and Wales," from the famous antiquary and historian William Camden, who is said to have composed his "Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" during his latter years while resident on this estate. He died there in the month of November, 1623, and was carried from its gates to his last resting-place in Westminster Abbey. The estate afterwards passed into the hands of the Pratt family, one of whom, Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was raised to the Peerage a little more than a century ago as Baron Camden, of Camden Place, Kent. The populous London suburb of Camden Town, which occupies a large part of the parish of St. Pancras, along the Hampstead-road, derives its name from the estate of this wealthy peer. In the park attached to Camden Place, Chiselhurst, may be seen that celebrated piece of architecture which is commonly called "The Lantern of Demosthenes, or Choragic Monument of Lysicrates."

## FINE ARTS.

The exhibition of works of art for the relief of the widows and orphans of Germans killed in the war at the gallery of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street, is, we are happy to learn, so successful that its promoters have been induced to make arrangements for keeping the collection open to the public three weeks longer than was originally intended. The exhibition will accordingly not close till one month from this day (Saturday). As was, of course, expected, the principal attraction proves to be the pictures by the Crown Princess of Prussia and the pictures and sculpture by Princess Louise.

We are glad to announce that the French artists of London are organising for their own nationality an exhibition of similar character and objects, which is to take place in the upper rooms of the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and remain open one month. Information respecting the exhibition may be obtained, *ad interim*, on application to Mr. George Redford, at the gallery.

Mr. Cave Thomas has completed his designs for the decoration of the Farnham Hall of the London University College. The most important consist of three colossal figures of Homer, Pythagoras, and Apelles, as representing Literature, Science, and Art, and are intended to fill the three recessed spaces above the reliefs of Flaxman which adorn the walls. The eight compartments of the dome Mr. Thomas proposes to fill with figures supporting medallions containing the greatest names in literature, science, and art. To the Graphic Society the public is indebted for this scheme of decoration.

In the adjoining hall of University College Mr. Armitage has just completed the decoration of the walls with monochrome paintings. The first series of pictures, occupying one half the hall, and representing the late Crabb Robinson and his most eminent friends, we have reviewed in a former Number. The second series, occupying the remainder of the hall, represent the founders of the institution.

Messrs. E. Burne Jones and F. W. Burton have resigned their membership of the Old Water-Colour Society.

Mr. W. J. O'Driscoll, of the Irish Bar, is engaged in the preparation of a biography of Macleish. The biographer has the advantage of having long enjoyed the friendship of the deceased artist.

The new illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Art* has attained its fourth number, and promises well. The articles of which it is composed are of varied interest and by competent writers. The subjects treated generally relate to fine art proper, and in a less degree to "applied art" or art-manufactures. A novel feature is the employment of heliotype for producing the illustrations. By this process, which has been brought to perfection by Mr. Ernest Edwards, the product of the camera is rendered available for ordinary printing as rapidly as from a metal plate or stone. The advantages thus afforded for supplying swiftly, and therefore cheaply, facsimile reproductions of works of art are too obvious to require comment. A lucid account of the process is furnished by Mr. Wharton Simpson, one of our best authorities on photographic manipulation. The present number also contains well-informed "Art-Notes" and "Gossip" on current events at home and abroad.

The late superintendent of the Fine Arts at Paris, Count Newerkerke, had, it was said, packed and sent out of the city the chief pictures belonging to the Italian, Flemish, and other schools, in order to insure them against being injured or seized by the enemy. This, however, was not the case; they were packed but not sent away, and M. Jules Simon has arranged that not only these, but the valuable contents of the Museum of Cluny, as well as the splendid collections of bronzes, medals, cameos, and other objects of virtu in the Bibliothèque Impériale, now Nationale—shall be stored in the safest places possible, and has also taken means to place what remains in these establishments as far as possible out of danger from fire.

The new studios at the Working Men's College, 45, Great Ormond-street, are completed. They are large, airy, well lighted, and provided with every appliance for the study of art.

A painful incident (says a correspondent of the *Scotsman*) has lately occurred at Brighton. Mr. Mignot, an American painter, left Paris at the last moment, and, with his wife and children, sought a refuge in Brighton. Shortly after his arrival he was attacked with smallpox, and was carried from one lodging-house to another till he died, leaving his family entirely unprovided for, for he was compelled to leave his pictures and other effects behind him in the French capital. Mr. Ruskin has sent £20 to the poor widow, and it is hoped that a subscription for her benefit will be opened in artistic circles. This Mr. Mignot is, we believe, the painter whose pictures of scenes in Equatorial America in our exhibitions we have often noticed for the novelty of their subjects and the refined artistic beauty of their execution.

By an Act passed on the day of the prorogation more than one hundred statutes relating to the Inland Revenue Board are to be repealed from Jan. 1 next.

The monthly trade and navigation accounts issued on Thursday week state that during the month of July the value of our imports was computed at £20,679,167, being slightly less than last year. For August our exports were £17,087,496, being also a slight decrease on last year, but an increase on the previous one. For the seven months ending July 31 our imports were £139,433,302, as against £128,023,486 last year, and £132,352,276 in 1868. Up to the end of August our exports had amounted to £131,543,368, as against £126,341,811 last year, and £116,777,023 in 1868.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. C. M., DERRVON, A. WATERS, and Others.—The Author of Problem No. 1384 admits that he had overlooked the two solutions proposed by a number of correspondents beginning—1. Q takes R P 2, and 1. Q to Q 6th. He believes that the integrity of the position may be restored by placing the White Bishop on Q's second instead of on K's third.

I. PHENIX.—The last problems sent shall be reported on with the others.

D. N., EXETER.—It is impossible to form a true judgment of anyone's chessplaying skill by his chess problems. Many very poor players compose very fine problems, and, on the other hand, many of the finest players cannot compose a problem worth a moment's consideration.

F. I. BIGGS.—It shall have due attention.

H. B. B.—A problem of yours was published in our columns a month back. Another has been marked for insertion.

T. W.—They are not forgotten; but our space for Chess is so limited, and communications on the subject are so numerous, that we cannot help being in arrears.

D. M.—Next week, if possible; but we are much pressed.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1386 has been received since the publication of our previous lists, from W. G. Guillemard, Harry Hotspur, Tickler, F. R. S., Annie Thorpe, Fotheringhay, W. H. D. Tibby, Argus, Percy, Charles Hurst, William Petrie, Costard, Bangor, Vox, H. T. C. Harefield, Bunny, Grip, I. C. B. Yankee, Dobbin, Tramway, Victorix, Bob, Sam Slick, Trevor, Willy, Bognor, I. A. W. Hunter, Hus and Buz, and Idler.

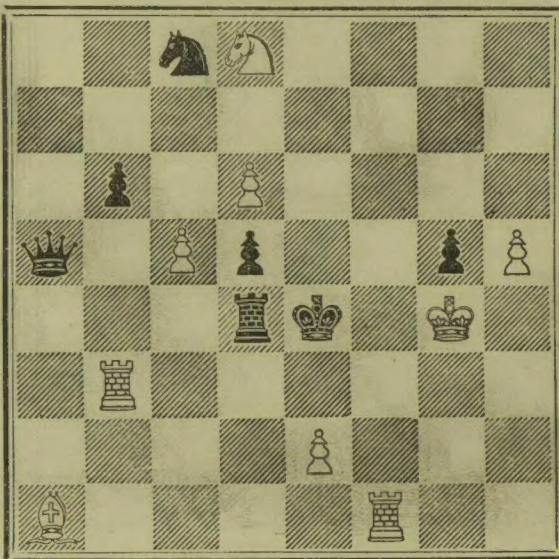
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1387 has been received from I. N. Keynes, W. B. Pip, Senior, Box and Cox, 1870, Vanguard, Grig, I. B. Whieldon, Sam, G. T. T. Hind, Twickenham, G. V. P. H. O., T. M. W., I. F. H. Castrament, Trial, Manfred and Man Friday, Helligland, Felix, T. V., Benbow, I. T.; Kate King, Dublin; M. P., H. W. of Oxford, Sindbad, Dr. Passaver, Jonathan Hall, W. S. C. of Enfield, Peterkin, Giffnock, Presis, N. B., Doreyon, I. Watkins, Calvert, H. T. A., B. A., Huz and Buz, Arthur S., Orazio, I. H. P., F. R. S., Mercutio, W. B. K., A. Z., T. S. Brandreth, I. B. Booth, A. Duffer, F. P. Balkwill, Fred. Wood, R. C. D., Carrick, Quilp, H. Barrow, Frank, H. Richardson, Banahoe, The Twins, Larry o' Gaff, H. F. Tiffin, C. C. M. Dundee, A. C. Waters, F. Reyner, Try Again, Annie, W. B., R. D. T., F. A. S., Jem Duly, A. P. C. Kap, G. M., Li Calsi, I. A. W. Hunter, A. M. Mather, Evelyn, Chester, G. W. F. Heycraft, I. C. Crowley, E. Johnson, Fanny, Hyder Ali, Sim, Omega, Palgrave, Dicky, Bismarck from Cologne, Derry Down, Hortense; Major H., Pussell's; Fred Bowyer, Edwin, Champion, T. B., Signor A., Big Ben, Charley, Hampstead, Fleet-st., and Sairy Gamp.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1388.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Kt		2. Q to K B 8th	Kt takes Q P (best)
If White attempt to win by 1. Q takes R,		3. B to Q B 5th	Any move
he is foiled by Black playing B takes Kt.		4. R or Q mates.	
1.	B to K B 6th, or*		
*1.	R to K R 8th	2. R to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q 5th
If Black play B takes Kt, the reply is 2. Q		3. P to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Q 6th
to K Kt 6th, &c. If he play R to K R 8th,		4. B to K 2nd. Mate.	
the reply is 2. B to Q sq, &c.			

PROBLEM NO. 1389.  
By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

A very lively affair played lately between Messrs. GOSSIP and BURN.  
(K's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17.	B to Q R 6th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	18. K to Kt sq	P to Q B 3rd
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	19. P takes P	Q to Kt 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P to Q B 4th	R to K 6th
5. B to Q B 4th	B to Q 3rd	21. P takes Q Kt P	R to Q Kt sq
6. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	22. Q to Q 6th	Q takes Q
7. P to Q 3rd	P takes P	23. B takes Q	R to K 3rd
8. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd	24. R to Q 3rd	R takes B
9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 4th	25. R takes B	R takes Q B P
10. Q to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	26. R takes Q R P	R takes K B P
11. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to K sq		
12. Castles, Q's side	B takes Kt		
13. B takes B	K Kt to K 5th		
14. Q to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt		

By this imprudent capture Mr. Burn transferred the adverse Q Bishop from a post where, he was comparatively harmless to one where, unless he is dislodged at a sacrifice, he might operate very injuriously upon Mr. B's game.

15. B takes Kt
 Kt to K 5th |  |  |

16. B to Q Kt 5th
 Kt takes B |  |  |

17. P takes Kt
  |  |  |

He would have done no better by taking the Rook with his Bishop.

27. R to Q sq
 K to B sq |  |  |

28. P to Q B 3rd
  |  |  |

Intending to play R to Q R 8th, which he could never do with advantage while his adversary had in reserve the check of his Rook at Q Kt 5th.

29. P to Q R 4th
 R to Q B 6th |  |  |

30. K to Q B 2nd
  |  |  |

And after a few more moves Mr. Gossip won the game.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

The following spirited Skirmish came off recently at the "City of London Chess Club" between Mr. BLACKBURN on one side, and Messrs. CHAPPELL, VAN DER VELDE, and POTTER, consulting together, on the other.

## (Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes K B P	K R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt takes Q R	B to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. B to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 4th		
6. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th		
7. Q takes P	Kt takes B		
8. Q takes Q Kt	P to Q 4th		
9. P takes P	Q takes P		
10. Q to K 2nd (ch)	B to K 2nd		
11. Castles	B to K B 4th		
12. R to K sq	Castles, Q's side		
13. Kt to Q B 3rd			

Taking the Bishop, it need hardly be said, would have cost the Allies their Queen without anything like an adequate compensation.

12.
 Q to Q R 4th |  |  |

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—The enclosed is a cutting from the *Forkshire Post* of Sept. 24. That the position of "champion chessplayer of the provinces" should be assumed for a moment by an amateur who was recently defeated at the West Yorkshire chess meeting, and who cut so inglorious a figure in the competition for the cup at the Newcastle meeting the other day, is sufficiently extraordinary to deserve notice in the I. L. N.—

"A CHAMPION CHESS CUP.—A sum of money has been subscribed and appropriated to the purchase of a champion cup, to be open for competition to all chess amateurs throughout the provinces, and entitling the person holding it to be considered the champion chessplayer of the provinces for the time being. By request of the originators, the Rev. A. B. Skiplow, of Bilsdale, Yorkshire, now holds the cup, and he will be glad to defend it as long as he is able against all comers."

Yours obediently, A. YORKSHIREMAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Pursell's, Cornhill, London, Sept. 24, 1870.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the preliminary meeting of those players who intend to compete for the challenge cup this year will be held at the St. George's Chess Club, on Monday, Oct. 10, at seven p.m. precisely.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEO. W. MEDLEY, hon. sec.

## THE EUSTON-SQUARE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The extensive improvements begun since the beginning of this year on the premises of the London and North-Western Railway Terminus, and in the approaches to the station by Euston-square, are now approaching completion. They are being executed by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Son, contractors and builders, of Gray's-inn-road, under the direction of Mr. W. Baker, engineer to the London and North-Western Railway Company. The works have comprised the raising of the whole roofs of all the sheds, over the platforms and railway, on each side of the central hall, to an additional height of 6 ft. The aggregate dimensions of the roof-space thus raised, in four spans, is 900 ft. by 130 ft.; and the operation, which was successfully accomplished within one week, is a creditable feat of skill. On the east side, by the removal of a number of small houses in Seymour-street, the station has been enlarged to the additional width of 100 ft., affording greatly increased accommodation for the trains arriving in London. On the west side, in Birchmore-terrace, Cardington-street, new workshops and offices have been erected; and a tunnel, for the servants of the company to pass to and fro, is made across the whole width of the station. But the most conspicuous alteration is in front, towards Euston-square. The railings which formerly inclosed the space between the Euston Hotel and the Victoria Hotel, directly in front of the lofty and massive stone gateway entering the railway station, have been taken away; and a fine new road, 80 ft. wide, has been made from the gateway of the station, quite across the north or upper garden of Euston-square, into the main thoroughfare of Euston-road. One end of this new road is adorned by the majestic stone gate, designed by Mr. Hardwicke, R.A., after the Greek Propylæum, and constructed by Mr. Cubitt about thirty-five years ago. The upper part of this well-known structure, which is hollow, forming a chamber used for the custody of railway tickets and other documents of value, now bears the word "Euston," inscribed in huge gold letters. At the opposite extremity of the new entrance road, and upon the line of the Euston-road in the centre of Euston-square, have been erected two very pretty lodges, designed by Mr. J. B. Stansby, assistant engineer to the company, and built by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., of Portland stone. Each lodge consists of one room on the ground floor and one room overhead, with a spiral iron staircase; the inside dimensions are 21 ft. square. One of the lodges is already occupied as an office for receiving small parcels, and for attending to general inquiries; the destination of the other lodge is not yet known. The exterior of each little building, on all four sides, is ornamented with decorative sculpture, done by Mr. Pitts, under the direction of Messrs. Cubitt. The groups of figures on the pediments represent England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; the monogram L. N. W. R. is displayed at the four corners; and the names of all the important towns in the United Kingdom accessible by the London and North-Western Railway are inscribed, in alphabetical order, at the angles of the two buildings. A handsome double gate, with triple lamp-post, separates the private roadway from that of Euston-road. The new thoroughfare, in crossing the upper garden of Euston-square, does not spoil the agreeable look of that pleasure-ground, which is made rather more attractive by an artificial diversity of surface. The ground has been excavated so as to slope rapidly, on the right hand and on the left, with a double winding path through the lawns and shrubberies, meeting in a short tunnel beneath the road, like the tunnel in the Zoological Society's Gardens. The convenience to railway passengers arriving or departing by the North-Western line at the Euston station is very great, as they now save a couple of minutes, at the ordinary pace of our London street cabs, by using this direct entrance instead of going round by Drummond-street. But it would have been a still greater advantage to have had the North-Western trains, like those of the Great Northern, brought into continuous traffic running over the Metropolitan Railway, whose underground line passes close to the new lodges in Euston-road.

## WORKING MEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In the midst of European wars and international murder, there is something to console the friends of peace and goodwill to mankind in a visit to this exhibition, still open, at the Islington Agricultural Hall. It began on July 16, the very day after the French Government announced its intention to go to war against Germany; but for which disastrous accompaniment, we believe, the success of the exhibition would have been much greater than it has been. The King of Wurtemberg, it may be observed, is one of the three or four largest contributors to the guarantee fund; and among his subjects, with those of Austria and Bavaria, the South German artisans, renowned for their taste and ingenuity, send many of the best specimens of original work. Holland, Italy, and Denmark are not badly represented in two or three departments of manufacture; but there is not much to show from France. The various articles belonging to each nation, so far as is possible, consistently with the general arrangement of classes, are placed together in the same transverse region of the hall. The models of mechanical inventions, and the machines, sometimes in motion, stand beneath the gallery on the north side; and the stalls are ranged in front of them, containing specimens of cutlery and weapons, furniture, ornamental metal-work, china, porcelain and glass, sculpture, carved wood, appliances for building, scientific apparatus, and articles for personal or domestic use. In the galleries overhead are textile fabrics, saddlery, boots and shoes, and leather-work, and a large collection of pictures and drawings. But many things, on account of their size or shape, or the light they require, are placed in a situation apart from others of their class, or may have been found unsuitable to any of the sixteen classes. As a rule, the name of the actual workman who made each article, not merely of his employer, is published in the catalogue, and affixed to the thing in the exhibition. In not a few cases, especially in the models of machinery, Englishmen of the working class show a high degree of inventive talent; and some of their carvings, mouldings, and imitative paintings to represent variegated woods and marbles, are really excellent, besides the good quality of their productions in the staple trades and manufactures. The exhibition is crowded in the evenings, and is enlivened, now and then, with a musical entertainment.

The seventh session of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, South Kensington, was opened last Saturday, when Mr. Charles Merrifield, F.R.S., delivered an address. The pupils of the school consist, not only of Admiralty nominees from the Royal dockyards and officers of the Navy, but also architects and shipbuilders in wood and iron and others desirous of studying naval architecture. In the class-rooms a collection of models of ancient and modern ships is displayed, prominent amongst which is one of the Captain.



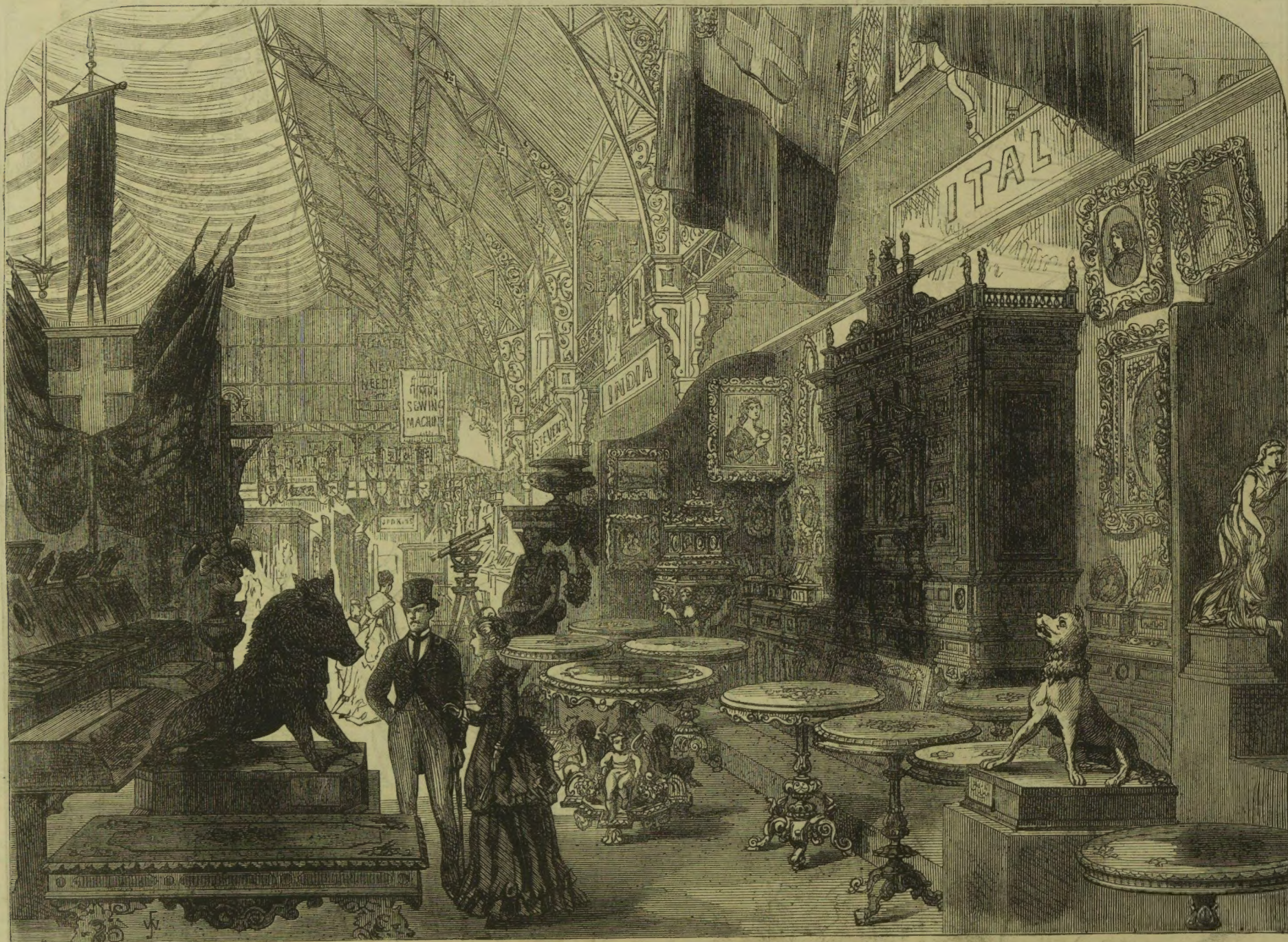


THE WAR: PLAN OF PARIS AND THE FORTIFICATIONS.





NEW ENTRANCE TO THE EUSTON SQUARE RAILWAY STATION.



THE WORKING MEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ISLINGTON.